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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
29th "	DELHI	8090		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	10686		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10683
26th "	ARCADIA	6603		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MAURDONIA	10812		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10686		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10609
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,	Rs. 627 Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of York	7705	...	Dec. 10
* G City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 10	Dec. 19
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 29 1910	Jan. 8
* G City of Manchester	5514	Jan. 17	Jan. 29
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 467	347 517
,, Port Said	446 677	352 512	380 572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	573 935	439 649	496 770
,, Liverpool	605 974	462 704	517 792
,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *809	573 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033 rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

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THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	5400	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5331	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	6672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457		15th April
A. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5514		7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5331	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

†Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
*C City of York	7701	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
*C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

*Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. E. Bates & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 9th Dec.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 13th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	17th Feb, ,,
DUMBEA	5,885	Re-bufat	17th Mar, ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr, ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barilon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,885	Rebufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BRESENZ	4,990	A. de Petris	16th Dec. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	21st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,231	G. Gillhuber	,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	S. Bellaire	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOREDES	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BRESENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4790	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOREDES	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRESENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	R Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOREDES	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND	6045	E. Nitzche	28th January
FREDIA	5895	P. Gjurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednara	29th March
NIPPON	6130	B. Tarabocchia	23th April
AUSTRIA	7888	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 935 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
'Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

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INSURANCES of every description effected.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YUNNAN
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombass,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurances in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID $26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS $12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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RESULTS FOR 1908.

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New Premiums (1908)	...	,,	81,349
Annual Income	...	,,	1,406,762
Assets	...	,,	10,038,723

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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination

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Apply—

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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
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JUST UNPACKED
FEW CASES OF
POONJEE SILK
From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.
Visit at our Stores is invited early.
PRICES MODERATE.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'X MAS, 1909.

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CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly Payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will REOPEN and NEW CLASS will be formed on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1910.

The courses of instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, and (5) Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal, on or before the 3rd January 1910, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1910 at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies, will be admitted. The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination :—

(a) English Composition .....A short essay.
(b) Drawing ..... Copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic.....As at Matriculation.
(d) Algebra ..... Do. Do.
(e) Natural Science ..... Mechanics & Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate numbers of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering.....80.
(2) Electrical Engineering.....40.
(3) Textile Manufacture.....40.
(4) Technical Chemistry.....20.
(5) Sheet-Metal Working and Enamelling.....20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiffs
vs.
(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwelling-houses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 11129 Square Yards, or thereabouts, (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3428, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De Lima and De Souza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the POST of 2nd ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER to the Madras Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

The age of applicants should not exceed 28 years and it will be in their favour if they possess previous shipping or railway experience and a knowledge of Tamil.

The successful candidate will be appointed on six months probation, and if confirmed at the end of that period, he will be required to contribute to the Trust's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1910.

F. J. R. SPRING,
Chairman.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own tense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M
POST BOX No. 34.

Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiebling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director,

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 564, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new" Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 4 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

READERS.—WANTED, SENIOR READERS, experienced in Newspaper reading, competent and steady. Apply Box No. 2,736 care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 15A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, couch, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excesses, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of low residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package (by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME.
OUR SPECIAL FILM.
"THE TRAPPER."
A fine story picture dealing with a trapper's life in the Far North-West.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.
Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P.M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

Bombay Gazette
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES :

AFTER MANY YEARS, By G. R. Sims.
THE GUEST AT THE INN, By David Lyall.
MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE, By Tom Gallon.
NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS, By John Strange Winter.
CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS, By William Le Queux
THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE, By Justin McCarthy.
ON EARTH PEACE, By the Queen of Roumania.
COLONEL BAIGENT, By Q.
THE WANDERER, By Dorothea Deakin.
THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE, By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.
Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.
Christmas Conundrums,
Cookery and Dont's.
Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.
George Robey on Pantomimes.
New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

•REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NEEDLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

WHY should you throw away the rupees? Save your money, but drink good WHISKY. BUY HUNTLY BLEND at Rs. 2 per bottle. You will find it better than many brands for which you now pay Rs. 2-8.

GARLICK & Co.
SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,
CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES.
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS,
CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

GOOD SHORTHAND CLERK and TYPIST. Apply to the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd., Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

DE DION, 9 H. P. CAR, single cylinder, seats five, in perfect running order, complete with capehood, Stepney wheel, etc. Rs. 3,000; cost new Rs. 5,500. Apply to Box No. 2705, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept., 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1, Apply Box No. 400, c/o. Bombay Gazette Office

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 7th December.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 83 1/8—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·20 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. 92 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London. 20·46 1-2
Bar Silver Spot. 23 11/16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence. 23 3/4 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1/3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st October.
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Rs. 80,0000 at 1/4 5-32
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) £87 5/8—5/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 2 7/8 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 5/8 "
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5/8 "
Bar Gold (per oz.) 97/3 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 3 5/8—1/8

MANCHESTER, 7th December.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 13,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. 4,000 called.
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian 50 Bales.
Do. Day's Imports 74,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market, Quiet
Mid-Americans 7·32—10
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 1/8—1/8

Cotton Delivery	D.J. J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7·64	7·69	7·71	7·74	7·78
Mid. Uplands	—1 unchg	unchg	unchg	unchg
G. O. C.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7·73	7·76	7·74	7·89
Arrivals	+1 unchg	unchg	unchg	

Good Bengal	5 5-8	
F. G. Bengal	5 3-4	
Fine Bengal	5 7-8	
Good Bhownugger	6 1-8	
F. G. Bhownugger	6 1-4	
Fine Bhownugger	6 3-8	
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 3-8	
Good Oomra	6 3-16	
F. G. Oomra	6 5-16	Unchgd.
Fine Oomra	6 7-16	
Good M. G. Oomra	6 3-16	
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 7-16	
Good Broach	7	
F. G. Broach	7 5-32	
Fine Broach	7 5-16	
Good Khandeish	6 1-4	
F. G. Khandeish	6 1-8	
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	6 5-16	Unchgd.
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F.	5 19-32	
Fair Coconada C. I. F. London	5 1-4	
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	5 1-4	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	44,000 Bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000 "
Do. Exports to Continent...	...	13,000 "
Futures at New York ..... Jan. 14·57 —1		Market is down.
Spot Cotton at New York ...		... 14·85 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		... 8 1/2 unchgd
Demand Bills		... 4·37 3/4 "
Silver Commercial Bars ...		... 51 1/2unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		14 7/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...		... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...		Jan. 14·32—?
Do. at New Orleans ...		May 15·35+1

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 35 1-4 —3/4
Tone—Firm.

Barletta Rosso 62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8
Tone—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 4 3-4
Tone—Steady
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 4 3-4
Do. Months, Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Canal Buyers.
Tone—Steady.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 48 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Dec.-Jan.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, sellers, buyers. Market firm.
" Argentine (La Plata) 416 lbs a bag at 53
" " Buyers, seller, &c., sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7-7 Value 1/32.

SUGAR.

German Sugar C. and F.
India Double Bags
Sellers May-Aug. at 15 6 3-4 Market Quiet.

COALS.

Cardiff to B'bay via Canal—Freight 8 Buyers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers .. .. £ 83 10
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/16

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.

Rates remained unchanged and T. T. are quoted 1s. 4 3-32d., Demand 1s. 4 1-16d., and 3 months' sight credits 1s. 4 3-8d, 1s. 4 3-32d. is the best rate obtainable.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do. ...	...	1s. 4 1/8d
3 m/s. credits ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d
Do. Francs ...	...	171 3/4
Do. Marks ...	...	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	128 1/2
" Japan	...	143 3/4
" Shanghai	...	172 1/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market was rather brisk on account of rise in Calcutta, and many buyers came out to-day. Closing rate was Rs. 93-8-0.

BULLION.

There is practically no change in this market and prices are steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch	23	6	0
National Bank	24	2	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragoons...	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
Mints' Slabs	24	0	9

SILVER.

Bar silver in London remains unchanged at 23 11-16 ready and 23 3-4 at 2 months' delivery. Rates from New York are also the same, being 51 1-2. Gold market remains steady with a firmer tendency. Although a native spectator sold heavily it had no effect on the prices. For ready there is a good demand and forward prices ruled 5 annas more. About 100 slabs were sold during the day.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	9	0
17 Penny ready	63	8	0
Local per tola	0	9	6
Dec.	62	12	0
Jan.	63	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Market here is firm and steady. There is no change in Linseed, Rapeseed and Poppyseed whereas Mowrasseed is firm at Rs. 6-0-6. Very little business has been done in ready and forward. Castorseeds were sold at Rs. 33 3-4 for Gujarat and Rs. 33 1-2 to 34 for Madras.

We quote :

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 8 12
Linseed, Small	... " 9 9
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do.	... " 6 14
Poppyseed	... " 9 6
Castorseed	... " 33 1-2 34
Mowrasseed	... " 6 0 6
Maize	... " 21 1-2 22
Muttardseed	... " 85/90
Khandesh Howri	... " 42/45
Gin, Black Beaver	... " 38-39
Do. Maggi	... 42-43

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi	...	45·50
Club No. 1	...	
Delhi 70-30	...	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	...	
Hard Red	...	
Jutalpore, 70/30	...	32/34
Karachi Pissi 70/30	...	
Do. do. Red	...	
Potta	...	
Delhi	...	

Summary of Daily arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by Rail and Sea arrived into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 7th December:—

Wheat	...	3,247 cwts.
Linseed	...	2,618 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	...	602 "
Gingellyseed	...	33,740 "
Poppyseed	...	825 "
Groundnuts	...	5,828 "
Castorseed	...	3,209 "
Rice	...	2,732 "
Myrabollams	...	1,789 "
Cottonseed	...	51,930 "
Mowrasseed	...	237 "
Gram	...	1,576 "
Joowar	...	507 "
Maize	...	2,349 "

LOCAL YARN.

About 3,000 bales were bought by exporters to-to-day at higher prices than last paid. Mills are very firm on account of the rise in cotton and very little business passes.

The following sales were made :—

800 bales	Currimbhoy No. 10	...	at	6·7
1,200 "	Crescent ... "	12	... at	6·11
200 "	Victoria ... "	20	... at	7·3
300 "	Swan ..... "	16	... at	6·14 1/2
200 "	China ..... "	20	... at	7·2
400 "	Assur ..... "	10	... at	6·5 1/2

SPINNINGS.

There was nothing of importance to-day. Petits opened at Rs. 3,510 and declined to Rs. 3,405 to 3,409 1-2 at the close.

We quote:—

Davids	401 1/4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,020
Currimbhai Mill... ...	1,015
Crescent	88 3/4
Laxmi Cotton	1,590
Swadeshi	1,200
Nagpur	1,615
Saraswati Mills &c.	500
Kohinoor	915
Bombay E. S. Tramway C. Pref.	152
Bombay " Ord.	93
Bombay Steam Navigation ...	315
Framji Petits	1,755
Tapti Railway	432 1/2
Prantej	600
Bank of Bombay	1,490
Bank of India	65
Specie Bank	53
Bombay Merchants Bank. ...	10 1/2

COTTON.

The tone of the market is getting firm. Exporters are in the field and this gives a better tone to the market and prices seem to be still on the rise. The following purchases were made to-day :—

			Rs.
200	Bengal, Ralli Bros	...	260
200	Bengal, Gaddum Co	...	255
500	Bengal, Volkart Bros	...	245/49
200	Khandesh, Blaschech Co	...	252
200	" Indo China	...	250
300	" Bombay Co.	...	255
300	Bengal, Elphinstone	...	232
500	" Davids	...	242
200	Khandesh R D Master	...	249
200	Amraoti "	...	280
100	Akola Japan Cotton Trading Co	...	259
100	Bengal " "	...	254
100	Kasipore M Busion Kaisha	...	265

LIVERPOOL, 8th December, 1909.

COTTON.

Opening Tone	Quiet and Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	16,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7·65 +1
Jan.—Feb.	7·70 +1
Feb.—Mar.	7·72 +1
Mar.—Apl.	7·76 +2
Apl.—May.	7·77 +1
May—June	7·79 +1
June—July	7·77 +1
July—Aug.	7·76 +2
Aug.—Sept.	7·39 +8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Full Pressed Bales.	This year.	Last year.
Day's Exports to Europe ...	15,000	27,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports...	44,000	95,000
Total " since 1st Sept ..	4,285,000	4,955,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

In Full Pressed Bales Yesterday from	This year.	Since 1st October. Last year
Khandesh & Central India	6,376	81,322 27,450
Barsi and Nugger ...	1,573	26,949 6,162
Berar and Central Provinces ...	7,612	1,73,476 32,969
Total Comras...	17,561	2,83,647 66,461
Dhollera	373	3,585 6,198
Broach	...	248 644
Coompta & Dharwar ...	...	1,980 188,85
Westerns	...	2,283 3,399
Bengals	7,084	2,37,554 85,741
Sindh—Punjab ...	418	5,306 1,155
Persian	20	1,241 313
American	...	261 1,095
Egyptian	...	202 1,118
Other Descriptions.	...	42 83
Total ...	25,456	53,6256 1,95,115

EXPORTS OF COTTON

from Bombay	Yesterday	since 1st October. This Year.	Last Year
Europe.....	3,585	1,08,273	70,909
Japan and China ...	5,824	24,130	62,427
Coast Ports, etc.....	...	3,801	3,131
Total	9,089	2,86,054	1,36,467

EXPORTS OF YARN FROM BOMBAY.

Yesterday 1 Since 1st July { This year, 2,04,430 / Last year, 1,97,913

The Yarn Market is steady. Fair business passing.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS FOR READY COTTON AND CONTRACTS FOR FORWARD DELIVERY.

		Ready.	New Crop. December 1909.	January 1910.
Bengal Fine M. G. ...		247-56	250	245
" Fine H. G. ...				234
" F. G. H. G. ...				222
Sindh Punjab ... M. G.			247 Nov.	242 Nov.
Wardha	Superfine M.G.	275-3		
Hinganghat	Fine M.G.	272-4	272	259
Nagpur	Superfine M. G. ...	274-5		
Kampti				
Sindhi	Fine M. G.	271-3	271	268
Yeotmal	" M. G.	268-70	267	264
Dhaman-gam	" M. G.	233-6	232-3	259-60
Pulgam	F. G. M. G.			
Khamgam	Fine M. G.	259-62	260	256
Akola	F. G. M. G.			
Amraoti	Fine M. G.		260	258
Karanja				
Sheagam	F. G. M. G.			
Kundwa				
Burhanpur	F. G. M. G.	251-53		Jan. 246
Jalna	F. G. M. G.	253-57		" 258
Khandesh	Fine M. G.	249-54	251	" 247
"	F. G. M. G.		245	" 240
Muttia	Fine M. G.	248-52	250-51	" 247
Broach	Fine M. G.			Mar. 307
"	Good M. G.			" 285
S. G. Dharwar	Good...			A-M. 286
Western	Good...			" 275
"	M. G.			" 281
Miraj				M. 285-8
Tasgaum				
Shadbal				
Ujain	F. G. M. G.	268-73		Jan. 268
Barsi	"	285-95		" 286
Parthani	"	285-95		" 288

N. B.—All the above quotations are Mill Terms except Bengals (forward delivery,) which are Railway Terms.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp ...	... 15 0	... 15 0
Dunkirk ...	... 15 0	... 15 0
Havre ...	... 15 6	... 15 6
Hull ...	... 15 6	... 15 0
Liverpool	... 15 0	... 15 0
Marseilles	... 16 0	... 15 0
Genoa ...	... 15 0	... 16 0
Trieste ...	... 16 6	... 17 0
Venice ...	... 16 6	... 17 0
Open Ports	... Feb.-June.	... 15 0

There is no material change in the market.

METALS.

Demand for Yellow Metal since yesterday is good and there is every probability of a further rise in the price. Copper is not much in demand and prices rule low.

London quotation for Copper...		...	£69
Y. Metal		...	£57
		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		...31	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 55 4
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		...31	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 46 6
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		Rs. 39 2	
Spelter	S M		
	M M		Rs. 19 0
	J		
	G		
Georgshutte		Rs. 22 4	
Copper Ingots	K S		" 49 14
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16		Rs. 10, 12 47/49

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 8.

Rain has fallen locally in the extreme South-West of the Peninsula, the principal amounts being Trivandrum two inches and Calicut three-quarters. A feeble disturbance has entered Kashmir from the West and has caused cloud in the extreme North of India, but is not likely to produce any precipitation of importance.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Ambala. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect of 13° at night at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper in Sind. Temperature is normal except for a defect of 9° at night at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and at Veraval and Deesa, but in defect at Bhavnagar Para. Temperature is in defect at Veraval but nearly normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at Saugor and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the extreme north of Upper India and in the south-west of the Peninsula, where local rain has also fallen, Calicut recording 0·68" and Coimbatore 0·32."

Local rain is likely in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 10.

THE P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in harbour on Friday brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Beckhouse, Miss R
Begg, Mrs H A
Begg, Mr G D
Jambell, Mr W
Conrad, Miss P
Dowal, Mr G N
Gilmour, Miss
Johnson, Capt A R
Johnstone, Mr C A M
Jacks, Mr T
Kapoor, Dr S R
Leith, Mr
Money, Maj J R D
Medlock, Mr H
Mareyan, Mr M
Mitchell, Col G W
O'Dawd, Mr G R
Percival, Mr R
Percival, Mrs and infant
Poake, Mr C W
Sloggett, Surg G M A T
Smith, Major H A
Smith, Mrs
Stevenson, Miss
Williamson, Mr H R
Walker, Mr G H F
Wragge, Mr G W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alston, Mr W
Alexander, Mr H B T
Baxter, Mr J H
Burchell, Miss
Caspers, Mr E P
Church, Mr
Chatterjee, Mr M B
Edie, Mr J W
Edie, Mrs
Edie, Mr D C K and Mrs
Glass, Mr J W
Glass, Miss
Gardner, Mr H A
Grant, Mr A
Hudson, Mr H G
Johnson, Capt H G
Johnson, Mrs
Kuchler, Mr G W
Munn, Mr H R D
MacGregor, Mr R D
Morrison, Mr B M
Minley, Mr W K
Maas, Mr W H
Madie, Mr P
Mudalian, Sub-Inspector A K
Petrochino, Mr A S
Peake, Mr C W
Stewart, Miss F
Shaw, Mr F W
Todd, Mr A A
Thurston, Mr J W
Townsend, Col C C
Wilkinson, Mr R
Wilkinson, Mrs
Yusuf, Mr M

FROM BRINDISI.

Gibbs, Mr A
Marr, Mr W A

FROM PORTSAID.—Waller, Miss E H

FOR KARACHI.

Barton, Miss
Dixon, Col P E
Griffiths, Mr V F
Haworth, Mr R
Ireland, Mrs
Jones, Capt J W
Pilcher, Mr A J
Templer, Mr W

Per s.s. "Sonday," Dec. 8.

Thompson Major, wife and child
McQueen, Lieut
Siberry, Capt'n
Bennick, Mrs and children
Minniken, Miss
D'Aguilar, Lieut
Bailey, D M S
Keens, S M
Sutcliff, Capt
Kirkpatrick, Comdr, wife and children

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

DAILY EXPORT.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—32 cases condensed milk, T Sharp and Co; 20 cwts green myrch, and 25 cwts dragons blood, A H Mawji and Co; 520 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts cottonseed J Bhimji; 45 cwts cuttle fish V Ooka; 15 bales skins, P B Boyce and Sons.

Nonsuch s—501 cwts kurdeeseed, A Blaschek and Co; 115 cwts deer horns, M P Desai.

FOR HULL.

St. Bride s—360 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 3,967 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

Coniscliffe s—12,000 cwts cotton seed Sonday and Co.

Bassano s—35 bales hemp D M Doongaji and Co; 2,001 cwts cotton seed, T Memraji; 640 cwts oil cakes Bergmann and Haffman; 2,000 cwts cottonseed H Jaitha and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed David Sassoon and Co; 131 cwts cotton seed A Khimji.

FOR LEITH.

Umsinga s—12,000 cwts cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Umsinga s—1,800 tons manganeseore T Murrison and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Jerseymor s—55 bales cotton P Visram and Co; 13,000 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed L Drefuse and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellysee R P Nanavaty and Co; 44 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed 2,001 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts casterseed E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts gingelly seed Valkart Bros; 275 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Marienfels s.—385 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.; 440 bales cotton, P. Visram and Co.; 105 cwts. senna leaves and 84 cwts cashewnuts R. Jeewandas and Co.

Ellerslie s.—230 bales cotton, and 2,800 cwts mowrasseed Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts mowrasseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 250 cwts agivansseed and 200 cwts nigerseed Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s.—1,000 cwts poppyseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 cwts groundnuts J. Fachiri.

FOR BREMEN

Marienfels s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 140 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co; 110 bales cotton F. F. Campbell and Co; 999 cwts teelseed E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—1,086 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co; 1 bale cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Girania s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VALETA MALTA.

R Rubattino s—34 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts castorseed and 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton. A Blaschek and Co; 50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR MALTA.

R Rubattino s—32 bales twist, R H Umrigar.

FOR GENOA.

Siam s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 80 bales cotton waste, 48 bales cotton rugs and 1 bale woollen rug, C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton P Visram and Co.

City of Glasgow s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

R. Rubattino s—204 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cottor. The New Mofussil and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton A. Blaschek and Co; 50 bales cotton Bamjie and Co; 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MALMO.

Bassano s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 cwts onions R. E. Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Capri s—600 bales twist C. Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Glendhu s—2,219 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Totomi Maru s—600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

PER S.S. ELLISIA.

S. S. Ellisia, 3,994 tons, Captain A Haig sailed for Liverpool on 26th day of November with 2,875 bales wool, 5,169 bales cotton, and the following cargo :—

FOR JAFFA.

96 cases wet dates and 3 cases mother-of-pearl shells, A A A Bassam.

FOR BAYROUTH.

20 bales twist, Gazel Bros and Co; 223 bags teelseed, R Kanjibhoy and Co; 20 bags turmeric, A A A Bassam.

FOR ALEXANDRELTA.

50 bales twist, Gazel Bros and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

70 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 162 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 444 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 625 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 90 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 17 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co. 19 bales wool, B Hurbham; 89 bales wool, M Ruttansee; 17 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 24 bales wool, J Samirmal; 97 bales wool; H K M Jaitha; 56 bales wool, C Nanji; 19 bales wool, R Kanji; 164 bales wool E Seevji; 181 bales wool, and 25 bales goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 bales goat hair, and 28 bales wool, R Moloobhoy; 473 bales wool, B Hurbham; 15 bales wool, R Vasraj; 15 bales wool, K Tockersey; 17 bales wool, C Kimatram; 55 bales wool, J Moolchand; 245 bales wool, D Koodanmal; 81 bales wool, N Khatava; 39 bales wool, L Haridas; 156 bales wool, N Goculdas; 115 bales wool, W and A Grahm and Co; 177 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 77 bales wool, M Ballia; 51 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 194 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 339 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 18 bales wool H Withu and Co; 65 bales wool M Joosub; 16 bales wool M Jaitha; 26 bales wool J Karra; 17 bales wool G Gangadas; 5,334 bags maize Sanday and Co; 644 bags wheat E Valiji and Co; 231 bags wheat flour D Tejpal; 1,561 bags oil cakes A Moritz and Co; 2,108 bags oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 16,096 bags cottonseed and 500 bags wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 130 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1,622 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 200 bales cotton The Bombay and Co, 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 48 bales hemp E Oomersey.

FOR BOSTAN.

141 casks salted skins H M Halim,

FOR NEW YORK.

215 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 37 casks salted skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

10 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 10,540 bags coir yarn V Harridas.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

63 casks salted skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1,114 bales cotton, 1,073 bags castorseed, 27934 bags teelseed, and 25 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,041 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 615 bags rapeseed, 615 bags linseed, 1,400 bags castorseed, 640 bags groundnuts, 3,335 bags teelseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 150 cases cashewnuts, R Jewandas; 50 casks salted skins, Enrico N Stein.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—November 24, at Bangalore, to the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Thompson, a son.

WILSON—November 22, Dharmsala, Punjab, to Captain and Mrs. N. Methven Wilson, Indian Medical Service, a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice Sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "He who follows his own advice must take the consequences."

WEEK'S CALENDER.

Friday, December 10.—Election for the Legislative Council by the Bombay Mahomedans, Town Hall, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Preliminary meeting of the creditors of the Bombay Cotton Mills, Albert Buildings, 4 p. m.

Saturday, December 11.—Bombay First Extra Meeting. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Prize Distribution, Mahim, 4-30 p.m. Cathedral Schools, Annual Distribution of Prizes, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p. m.

Monday, December 13.—Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF A NAWAB.—His Highness the Nawab of Janjira left Bombay on Tuesday for Janjira.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual prize-giving of the Cathedral High Schools takes place at the Town Hall on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Mr. N. Glazebrook will preside and Mrs. Glazebrook will give away the prizes.

CURZON-WYLLIE MEMORIAL.—The following have consented to serve on the Committee of the above in addition to the names already notified:—H. H. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, H. H. Maharajah Tukaji Rao Holkar of Indore and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of November the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,645 among them the number of new admissions was 1,248 classified as follows :—Hindus 2,105, Mussalmans 528, Parsis, nil; and other castes 12, total 2,645. The average daily attendance was 88.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" will be delivered to the Mill-hands and others on at 8-30 p.m. to-day in Chambeli Wadi, De Lisle Road, opposite Greaves Cotton and Co's. Mills.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The following further subscriptions to the fund have been received : Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,000; Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Rs. 1,000; Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Rs. 100; My Mite, Rs. 75. Total Rs. 2,175. Mr. Tata's contribution already transmitted to the Transvaal, Rs. 25,000. Total Rs. 27,175.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Wamur.....T Lane
Overture.....Masan'ello.....Auber
Serenade.....In this hour of softened splendour.....Pinsuti
Selection.....The Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
Valse.....The old Belfry.....Phelps
Selection.....M'ss Hook of Holland.....Rubens
Polka.....Stefanie.....Fahrbach

A PARSI REPRESENTATIVE IN THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—In compliance with a requisition addressed to them, the Trustees of the Pars

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .. ..R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth..... ...Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 8.

Begum ....2942 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Bussano . 2762...Box hall ..Antwerp.....J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.....3609 Morrison .....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Crosby Hall...2596 Fiele.....Killick Nixon &Co
Caledonia .... 3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Capri .....2717 Francesco.....F R S N Co
Gerama... .... 3142 Pisat.....A L S N Co
Goalpara.....1358 Whitehead.....M M &Co
Hild....1719 Sifreson .....F F Campbell & Co
Kasara.....505 Etton .....M M & Co
Landaura.....2156 Williams .....M M & Co
Luzon .....3181 L Randie ... .
Orwell .....2446 Horne.....Standard Oil Co
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett ... .
Quarimo.....4933..... .....Smith M M & Co
Rona.....2363 W M Storas .....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Som li.....1615 Grieve.....A Strang'es
Wardha.....3552 Archdican ..Calcutta .....M M & Co
Wooda.....2460 Hughes.....T T M &Co
Wistow Hall...2139 J S Meria ... .

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia	3514	Barcilais	Shanghai		51-10
B Clan Alpine	2505	Shapsana	Cochin		4-12
C & R King Malcolm	2823	Thomas			Antwerp T M rison & Co
D & E Mariaefels	3560		Hamburg	12-12	W & A Graham & Co
F Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hall	11-12	J Finlay & Co
G Somali	1615	Greevie	Zanzibar	9-12	A Strendis
H Haidari	1563	Oray	Zanzibar	11-12	B & P S N Co
K Haig Hall	3063	Davison	Philadelphia	11 12	W & A Graham & Co
M Coinscliff	2511	Pottingos	Hull	14 12	W & A Graham & Co
P Ellerslie	2488			9-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q St Bride	2444	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co
		100 ton Crane			
Najmi	2533	Huha	Jeddah	28-11	G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rubattino	2182	Manfini	Genoa		15-13
2 Danster	2839	Rukea	Dunkirk	9-12	W & A Graham & Co
3 Nonsuch	2414	Alston	London	18 12	W & A Graham & Co
4 Gerania	3142	Perut	Trieste	9-12	A L S N Co
5 Siam	2953	Icagga	Marseilles	10-12	T M & Co
6 Jerseymoor	2363	A W Stonehouse	Liverpool	15 12	T Morrison & Co
7 Bregnoe	2336	Petris	Trieste	6 12	A L S N Co
8 Lady Carrington	2489	L'pool	Griffiths		W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Glasgow	4179	Rao	Karachi	9-12	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	8-12	P & O Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	18 12	P & O S N Co
15 Glendhu	2629	Norrie	Kobe	4-12	T M & Co
16 Capri	2718	Dini	Hongkong	17 12	Florio Rubattino & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karslborn... ....29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Courtland...760 Samsoolin ..Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Nasseri s	Le Meire	Buschra Nov. 26
	Lhasa s	Medearmid ...	Karrachi Dec. 6

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Umballa s	Bait	Rangoon &c.

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.
" Warora, Tipper, Moulmein.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Salsette, for London.
" Nasseri, for Persian Gulf.

IMPORT.

S. S. Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain S. B. Butler, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRA.

86 almonds, 1 salehbs, 2,872 wet dates, 80 gum, 5 gazaboon, 16 raisins, 55 galls, 570 dry dates, 32 skins.

FROM MAHOMERA.

10,703 wet dates.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

23 skins, 14 assafœtida, 32 shahjeers, 18 rose buds, 293 almonds, 36 pistachinuts, 121 raisins, 3 spice, 112 wool, 7 attari.

FROM JASK.

250 motutos.

FROM MASCAT.

2012 dry dates, 39 wet dates, 126 dry fish, 8 mother of pearl shells, 22 pomegranets, 1 gold coins, 6 specie.

FROM GWADUR.

23 dry fish, 2 mats, 4 fishmaws, 18 sharkfins, 1 specie.

FROM OTMARA.

2 sharkfins.

FROM MANGROLE.

16 horns.

FROM DUNKIR.

1 specie.

FROM VERAWAL.

1 specie.

S. S. Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain R. Honywood, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius and Colombo with the following cargo :—

FROM MAURITIUS.

56,984 Sugar, 4 old copper and brass, 1 shells, 10 skins.

FROM COLOMBO.

98 aracanuts, 11 tea.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th December.

1. There will be a Parade for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 14th instant at Church Gate Station at 7.30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

2. The standing Camp of the Bombay Light Horse is now open for those members who wish to reside there during week ends and evenings previous to Hunt and Parade mornings. All Messing arrangments will be made by the Corps, and all crockery, cutlery and glass will be supplied. Members must however furnish their own tent furniture. Notice about meals will be required to be sent to Mr. H. F. Lodge, either at his Office, The Standard Life Insurance Coy. Ltd. Hornby Road or the Jackal Club Santa Cruz, not later than Friday afternoon for week ends.

Members are requested to make a careful note of this as otherwise Mr. Lodge will be unable to arrange for the meals.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

MR. ERNEST MANSFIED, who has returned from the Arctic Circle, states that in Spitzbergen there are the richest veins of smokeless coal in the world.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS

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QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) BICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 5,000

Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

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PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes :—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

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"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1909.

EXPERIMENTS IN EUGENICS.

THE Home papers recently teemed with correspondence on the inter-marriage of epileptics, feeble-minded persons, cripples, unhealthy persons and those in any way unfitted to reproduce the species. The evils arising from such unions were pointed out, and several correspondents unhesitatingly narrated their own experiences and went so far as to advocate legislation with a view to provide for the dissolution of such marriages as never ought, in the interests of the State and of humanity, to have been contracted. Lord Rosebery referred to the subject some time ago, in a lecture before the Society of Comparative Legislation and called attention to the new legislation in several of the United States. "This is a branch of legislation," said his Lordship, "at which many will be inclined to smile now, but which has developed by the new science of which we scarcely know how to pronounce the name—the science of eugenics, one which is greatly taking up the higher minds of the country. We smile at such regulations of marriage now. If the success of the enactment in Michigan is great, if it is found that hereditary incurable defects are thereby checked, that a better and purer race is being produced, a race more competent to people the ideal State, which we are always aiming at, are we sure that we shall always smile? Now it seems legislation more worthy of Plato's Republic than of practical Parliaments." But experiments proceed apace. The State of Michigan has prohibited the marriage of epileptics and feeble-minded persons and Nebraska has prohibited the marriage of first cousins. For many years the marriage of first cousins by blood has been illegal by statute in nine States and has recently been prohibited in seven others, while other States are inclined to go further even than Michigan. Indiana, for example, recently passed an Act, that in institutions including prisons, having the custody of confirmed criminals,—and all persons who have been three times convicted of felony, are decreed to be confirmed criminals—idiots, imbeciles and others specified, a staff of skilled surgeons shall be appointed to examine the mental and physical conditions of the inmates, and where the board of managers and the surgeons deem a case unimprovable, the surgeons may take steps to ensure the prevention of procreation. In Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Arizona all marriages become void without a decree, without the necessity of resorting to the Courts, where either party is sentenced to imprisonment for life, and no pardon granted shall restore the convict to conjugal rights.

American experiments are thus by no means novel in America, and as Mr. Newton Crane explains in the "Journal the Society of Comparative Legislation," from the outset, long before the word "eugenics" had been coined, or what it is supposed to mean, had been formulated into a science, were evidently moved to make laws and to pass ordinances with respect to marriages, not merely thereby to enforce the regulations of the church or to promote morality, but solely to ensure a healthy product of the marriage. As Puritans and the descendants of Puritans, observes Mr. Crane, they undoubtedly respected the Levitical law, but they were very loth to acknowledge any canons of ecclesiastical law, and certainly attached no sanctity to them. Such portions of the various Statutes of Henry VIII on the subject and particularly that of the thirty-second year of his reign, which declared lawful the marriage of all persons "not prohibited by God's law to marry," became it is true, a part of the common law of the American States, but the Table of Affinities was never at any time a part of that law. For this reason, consanguinity as a bar to inter-marriage between those of the same blood, appears to have had more importance in public opinion, and consequent legislation, than affinity. Even when affinity is a legal impediment, such impediment continues only with the marriage which created it and terminates, except in five of the States, upon the death of the parties, leaving the survivor free to marry the relative of the deceased.

What is of more importance is the tendency in many of the Western States, to enforce inquiry into the physical and mental condition of those desiring to marry independently of whether they be related or not. Governor Durbin of Indiana is credited with having commenced operations in this direction. In a message to the Legislature of that State in 1905, he said : "The State should exercise the right of preventing the contract of marriage between persons manifestly unfit to assume its obligations, and particularly such marriages as ensure the propagation of defectives who are certain to become a charge upon the State. We may reasonably consider the advisability of requiring, on the part of those applying for licenses to marry, medical evidence that the contraction of marriage will not threaten society by the perpetuation of mental or physical deficiency." Measures with this object in view have become law, Michigan being stricter than any other State, and preventing the marriage of persons uncured of diseases, the result of their own misconduct. Kansas makes the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles and feeble-minded punishable under a penalty of imprisonment for any clergyman or magistrate to perform a marriage ceremony between such persons, and in New Jersey it is a misdemeanour to abet such a marriage. Yet another State prohibits the marriage of any person who has been confined in any public institution or asylum, except on a certificate of complete cure. It may be that vice and infirmity will break out notwithstanding all that legislative effort may achieve towards preventing it, but the experiment has practically only begun, and it will take some time before results may be judged Meantime we wish success to the States which are trying it, for we concur in the view that it may well contain the seeds of a movement capable of expelling sickness and suffering from the planet, and of exalting man at length to a condition of power and pleasure unparallelled in human experience.

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN ITALY. It is not always that the tourist has a good effect on the places, he visits but at least a good word must be spoken for him in Italy. In many countries, notably Switzerland, he has done much to spoil, or have spoiled for him, the best parts of nature. In Central and Southern Italy, however, he has had a far different effect. In the first place the Italian is far less commercial than the more Northern European and has yet failed completely to grasp that by making a start with cleanliness and general improvement in the way of hotels and travelling facilities an exceedingly profitable trade might be done with the holiday maker. This possibly is the reason why the tourist has not had a bad effect there, for he is seldom of the class which rushes through a stretch of country, desirous only of seeing the "sights." The greater part of the visitors to Italy are those who have some knowledge of their locality and desire to saunter rather than to rush. So it has come about that these, with an appreciation for the genuine article, have kept alive the old system of the individual workman who is what he is because he has been born to it and not because he has been taught that there is an opening if he cares to learn a particular artistic trade. As a matter of fact, were he to be told so, the information would be of little value to the ordinary Italian workman, for the arts and crafts movement, as it is understood in England, many parts of Europe and even in some very small degree in India, is practically unknown there. A writer on the subject, recently, referred to some special instances of the effect of what is often simply a family occupation.

Early in his list he mentions the *pergamena* bindings which are so popular and deplores the fact that the desire for a dead white binding has led to the use of a so-called vegetable instead of animal parchment, "What Italian jewellers can do," he continues, "was well shown at the Milan Exhibition of three years ago. They seem since then to have been proceeding on very much the same lines, copying and adapting Etruscan, Greek and Egyptian models. The result is a show of jewellery in the windows of the best shops in Rome and elsewhere which, if it is not exactly very new, is in a way quite refreshing and is, moreover, exceedingly tasteful and restrained in style. In short whilst the cheaper jewellery is, of course, pretty much what one finds all over Europe, the ordinary trade goldsmith's work of the good Italian shops is very often quite as artistic in design and rather better in workmanship than the output of the artist craftsman in England." It may be wanting in certain qualities of spontaneity and individuality which some English craftwork preserves, he adds, it may have none of the fancy of the most accomplished French jewellery, but for what it is, tasteful, pleasing, well-made trade work, it would be difficult to beat. This must certainly act as a great encouragement to those who have taken an interest in the Arts and Crafts movement, for Italy has remained in the state for the purpose of returning to which their energy is being directed. In England where the artistic craftsman had almost disappeared there came a revival a few years ago and the better workmanship which it is now possible to obtain has delighted many, but before artistic work can be within the reach of all, the movement will have to accomplish much more than it has in the past. But the foundation has been laid and from the artistic worker who is definitely employed by the sellers has come the class which is drawn from the artist rather than the craftsman class, which is working individually and the example must have its due effect.

A WIRELESS TELEPHONE. An important new invention, which is described in the papers from home, is a wireless and portable telephone. Such an instrument has always seemed a rather distant possibility, but apparently Mr. Grendell Matthew, who has also supplied the world with a guidable torpedo, has, succeeded in producing it after seven years' experimenting. He recently gave a demonstration of its capabilities in London. Apparently the invention is as yet by no means perfect, but enough success was achieved to assure one that the wireless telephone is a commercial possibility. Some improvement is needed, which Mr. Matthew will, no doubt, be able to supply after a little more experience. The first part of the demonstration, we are told, in which one instrument was in a room on the first floor and the other in a ground-floor room, was unsuccessful, but when the instruments were in separate rooms with a room between them fairly satisfactory results were reached, figures and a few sentences being accurately transmitted, but the outside noise interfered with the highly sensitive instruments. They were at street windows, and did not get the fairplay a telephone-box would have afforded. Mr. Matthew stated that he had already sent messages in London over distances up to half a mile, and in the country up to seven and a half miles. Twin transmitters and receivers, tuned to each other, are used, with a large shallow drum that the inventor hopes soon to reduce to the size of a tea-plate, and as with wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony can only be effected by stations with high power and standards. The instruments must be pointed towards one another, and to get the direction they must be moved until the message is heard. When completed it is intended to mount the instruments on a pivot, like searchlights. Mr. Matthews believes that the chief use of his instrument will be by armies in the field and in communication between airships or submarines. Bearing in mind the stories we hear of ships picking up telegraphic messages intended for other vessels, one wonders whether wireless telephony might, in manœuvres, give away orders to the enemy. However, the invention obviously has possibilities for military use and in India its development will be watched with great interest.

SIR PHEROZESHAH METHA AND THE CONGRESS. A local vernacular contemporary stated yesterday that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has relinquished the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress owing to a divergence of views with Punjabi Hindu Congressmen. The former statement is correct. Sir Pherozeshah will not preside at this year's session of the Congress—"for various good reasons," which, we are authoritatively informed, he would rather not state at present, though many of his friends have pressed him to make, than public.

THE All-India Shiah Conference has been invited to hold its annual meetings of 1910 at Amroha.

IT is rumoured that a reduction of Superior Grade Officers of the East Indian Railway is in contemplation.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY will join the India Office early next spring, leaving India by the middle of February.

THE Amir Habibulla has allowed some of Ayub Khan's followers to return to Kabul. They will return to Kabul in a week.

MR. JAMES will carry on the duties of Director-General of Telegraphs. Nothing is definitely known whether Messrs. Palmer and Pinhey will return to India.

DEWAN V. P. Madhava Rao, formerly Dewan of Mysore, is on a visit to Lahore and is staying with Mr. Harkishen Lal.

WITH regard to the expenditure next year on the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara, it is understood the Railway Board are prepared to grant in full all the demands made by Mr. Gales, the Engineer in charge.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh has been nominated President of the coming Lahore session of the All-India Temperence Conference to be held during Christmas week.

GENERAL JOHN MORGAN, who fought in the Persian campaign of fifty years ago, has just died at West Worthing in his eighty-seventh year.

IT has been decided by the Bengal Social Reform Association to send out a Missioner to work among the depressed classes in Eastern Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Mr. Gokhale has lent for the purposes the services of one of the servants of the India Society.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-Generalt o the Forces in England, has left the War Office for a short tour in India. He sails on the transport "Dongola," and will arrive at Karachi on the 21st instant. The Chaplain-General was formally a Bishop of Sierra Leone.

OWING to the recent gales, the search for the Spanish treasure ship at Dollar Cove, in Mounts Bay, has again had to be suspended. The divers have succeeded in locating a wreck, deeply embedded in sand, and great difficulty has been experienced in effectually using the sand pumps. It is hoped to resume the search shortly and the salvors are confident that it will not be long before they will be able to examine the interior of the ship. Should the wreck prove to be the one which the syndicate are seeking, a fortune of over £1,000,000 sterling should be awaiting them.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Cook, of Arctic fame, has ceased lecturing for the present, a phonograph record which has been duplicated many times and sent broadcast over the country, narrates to various audiences the explorer's alleged deeds. It now transpires that Dr. Cook received £1,200 from the Phonograph Company for the record. The company states that Dr. Cook, with a quick eye for business, offered his services to them for this purpose two days after his arrival at Copenhagen and mentioned his terms as £300 a minute. The Company stipulated for four minutes only, and that is the length of the record.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Berlin Rapid Transit Railways.

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 19.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Wilmersdorf and Schoneberg form the chief western and south-western continuations of Berlin. Contingent to Wilmersdorf, but on the side remote from Berlin, lie, Steglitz and Dahlem, which have been converted into villa suburbs. All these places are interested in being joined up by the existing electric high-level railway, which already passes through a part of Charlottenburg. Three special branch lines from the main tract would be too many. We could very easily get along with two, if the town of Wilmersdorf, which lies in the middle, would agree to build a common stretch of track, in conjunction either with its eastern neighbour Schoneberg, or with Charlottenburg. Wilmersdorf desires to see its railway running to the Wittenberg Platz station in Charlottenburg, and consequently to excavate under the ground of Charlottenburg. Of course Charlottenburg is justified in imposing certain conditions on its acceptance of this plan. Wilmersdorf, however, would not hear of any such conditions, owing to the fact that there is a law in Prussia, which enables the Government to compel communities allow the building of lines through their territory, in the interests of the whole country and even against their will. As Wilmersdorf has already received the concession for its projected railway from the Government, it is relying upon this compulsion, and, consequently, declines any attempt at coming to terms with Charlottenburg. The Press declared this confidence to be due to the interest which the Prussian State, in its capacity as ground landlord of the domain of Dahlem, which is to be opened up by the line passing through Wilmersdorf, has in the execution of this project. Popular opinion in Prussia is always ready to attribute anything to that "Villain the State."

It is a very good thing that the Minister of Public Works von Breitenbach, has supplied the Press with full particulars of the whole quarrel, and of the attitude which he has taken. He reminds Wilmersdorf that, under the existing circumstances, he has no intention of exercising his right, and of compelling the town of Charlottenburg to allow the Wilmersdorfer Railway to be built beneath its streets, against its will. He shows that Charlottenburg has done everything in its power to meet its neighbour, and has declared itself willing to bear its fair share of the costs. He expresses a hope that Wilmersdorf will not, by its egoism, bring the whole project to the ground. It is evident that he counts upon the effect of public opinion which, now that the whole matter has been made clear, is likely to have some weight with the City Fathers of Wilmersdorf. Prussia has a very extensive system of self-government in its towns, and a strong central government; but we see from this example that the State is not always guided by the fiscal point of view, but also recognises right and fairness and that in public opinion it sees its best ally. The paternal Government of Prussia, so warmly praised by Sidney Witman shows itself here in all its strength.

DIAMONDS FROM GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA AND THE ANTWERP MARKET.

Since last March South-West Africa has forwarded 363 thousand carats of small diamonds to Berlin for safe. There have been some difficulties, however, in finding regular purchasers on the Antwerp diamond market, although the demand is brisk at the present moment. This fact is attributable to the interference of the De Beers Company, which sought to prevent its new rivals from making headway, and to the action of the well-known syndicate of diamond merchants, Messrs. Werner, Beit and Company of London, whose policy is directed from Johannesberg. The latter succeeded in bringing pressure to bear on the wholesale dealers of Amsterdam and Antwerp, by refusing to sell the larger stones, which are much sought for and which, up to the present, have only occasionally been found in South-West Africa, in the required assortments and at possible prices, unless the dealers agree to ignore the Berlin market. At the same time they suddenly lowered the price for small stones to 22 marks per carat. The smaller dealers of Antwerp made good use of this boycott. They bought up the so-called "small ware" at M. 22, had them ground, and so secured higher profits, as it turned out that the German diamonds attained a more beautiful colour and sparkle when cut than those obtained in London. This obliged the wholesale dealers to abandon their agreement with the London Syndicate, and also to buy in Berlin. They have now come to an arrangement with the small dealers who had previously purchased in Berlin; the agreement being that they are to take over regularly two-thirds of the monthly production of the German Diamond Regie, leaving one-third for the small dealers. The result is that the selling price of South-West Africa diamonds in Berlin has risen from M. 22 to 31 and even 33 marks per carat. A very large demand for this new variety is coming from America, where there are so many admirers of this stone. German diamonds have, consequently, won their way on to the Antwerp market by reason of their excellence.

THE RENEWAL OF THE POTASSIUM SYNDICATE.

Despite lengthy pourparlers, it has not yet been possible to secure the renewal of the Potassium Syndicate, the oldest of existing unions of this kind. The difficulty lies in the fact that a group of old established firms, the so-called Schmidtmann Concern, in conjunction with certain trusts in the United States have concluded contracts on delivery, which they are not desirous of cancelling. On the other hand, the old potassium mines refuse to accept this falling off in their output, caused by the exclusion of the deliveries to America from the repartition. To these old works which consider themselves placed at a disadvantage, by the requirements of the Schmidtmann-Concern, belong the fiscal works near Stassfurt. Should the renewal of the Potassium Syndicate not take place, a general deterioration of the mines and a cutting of prices is to be expected. Consequently, the Prussian Government intends meeting the case by introducing a bill into the Diet, which either demands a quota of the production, or imposes an export duty on potassium. The contending parties have been warned of this intention, and, as a result, have renewed the negotiations which had been broken off. The rise in the price of shares shows that it is more than probable that they will come to terms.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY IN BERLIN.

The post of Director of the Berlin National Gallery, Germany's finest collection of pictures, after for a long time being unoccupied has once more been filled. The new Director is Professor Dr. Ludwig Justi, the nephew of the writer of the celebrated work on Velasquez, which has attained to the rank of a classic. Professor Justi, who is only 33 years old and has, consequently, had a most rapid career, has hitherto occupied the position of permanent Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Arts. He is no wanting in experience in the management of gallaries, as he for some time held the position of Director of the fine Stadelschen Institute in Frankfurt-on-Main, where he proved himself to be a most able organiser. His chief contribution to the literature of art is his book on the great Venetian Giorgiona which only appeared in 1908. This latter is an original and clever book, and one entirely free from the conceit of infallibility, which so frequently mars works of this kind. In this book Justi makes common cause with Herbert Cook inasmuch as he once more attributes a number of works to Giorgione, which hypercritical writers of modern times have thought fit to deny. In his investigation of the great Venetian's works, Justi shows great sympathy and understanding for the artist's creative genius. He is of the opinion that Masters like Giorgione and Rembrandt not only created with their eyes according to the doctrine of to-day, but also put much of their soul into their work; from this it will be seen that he is not exactly an out-and-out adherent of up-to-date art.

Professor's Justi's predecessor, Herr von Tschudi, accomplished a great work by his reorganisation of the somewhat old-fashioned National Gallery; it was he who brought it into line with modern developments. The only fault that could be found with Herr von Tschudi's work was that he overestimated the value of that school of modern art, which is unduly influenced by French impressionism, and that, guided by this point of view, he acquired many a work for the Gallery, which is not of lasting value. We are justified in expecting that Professor Justi, while estimating the productions of modern art and their historical development their proper value, will always keep an eye to the absolute and lasting quality of any work which it is intended to purchase. It must be freely admitted that the greatest difficulty which the Director of a modern Gallery has to contend with, is that the standard of art has unfortunately become lowered. The fact is that works really fitted to be hung in great galleries, that is to say works worthy of being prominently displayed before the eyes of posterity, are unfortunately becoming extremely rare. It would, perhaps, not be a bad artistic policy, if for some years to come, no purchases were to be made at all. The argument that this would be a great disadvantage to modern artists cannot be maintained, since a gallery is not intended as a charitable organisation for painters and sculptors. It is to be hoped that the new Director will be able to steer a careful course, and that he will limit the number of his purchases for some years to come.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The Government of India have ruled that Indian officers serving in the Army Remount Department are ineligible for the increased pay sanctioned for the Indian Army from 1st January last.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Diocesan settlement at Bangalore being recognised as a house for destitute widows of British soldiers under the provisions of Military Shelter Scheme.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Major Campbell, R. E., has been placed under orders for India and embarks on the 11th December.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain C. H. Ziegler, No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Tweedie, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been nominated for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Captain C. O. Hope, Royal Field Artillery, is posed to 77th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Allahabad, and embarks for India about 5th January next.

Sergeant-Major T. A. Jones, 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, is promoted to Quarter-Master of of the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment.

Brigadier-General F. H. Kelly, Commanding Ahmednagar Brigade, is promoted Major-General from 4th December.

Captain Allan, Gordon Highlanders, will be attached to the General Staff, Southern Command, and is ordered home.

Lieut. Jenkins, No. 85 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Major Swabey, R.A.M.C., is appointed Specialist in Midwifery and diseases of women and children in 5th (Mhow) Division.

Misses A. E. Sowry, L. R. Davies, G. E. Tardell, F. M. Anderson and J. Pagan are admitted to the Military Nursing Service.

Captain Speight, R.E., reverts to the Imperial establishment.

Government have decided that Army Veterinary Officers will supervise the Silladar Cavalry and Transport units in future and import instructions to veterinary establishments.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

SIR SASSOON J. DAVID presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Hall, last evening.

The Committee considered a letter to the President, dated the 26th November from Mr. Charles Perrett and several others complaining of insufficient and irregular supply of water at "Old Kelly's Hotel" opposite the Cursetji Manekji Statue at Bellasis Road. Stating that the matter was represented to the Commissioner on several occasions but that no practical steps have been taken to give them relief. Adding that the owner of the building is prepared to substitute a water connection of a larger size in lieu of the existing one if the Municipality allows him to do so.

It was referred to the Commissioner.

KEROSINE OIL LIGHTING.

"Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, moved, according to previous notice. 'That a Sub-Committee be appointed to investigate, in consultation with the Commissioner, what brands of oil would be the most suitable for lighting purposes, whether it would not be economical to use 125° oil instead of the 150° Snowflake, and whether the burners now in use are suitable for the change or not, and, if not, what burners, if any, should be substituted. (2) That the Sub-Committee be authorized to carry out experiments for the purposes of their investigation, if it is deemed advisable to do so.'"

The Commissioner explained that this matter did not lie within the province of the Committee, but the Corporation alone could deal with it.

Mr. Fazulbhoy thereupon withdrew it.

GERMAN colonists in Turkey, says a Berlin correspondent, have sent many complaints to Berlin regarding the treatment which they have suffered since the introduction of the new regime in Turkey. It appears that under the old corrupt regime they enjoyed many privileges at the expense of the Turks themselves and that they have now been deprived of these exceptional favours in order that the native inhabitants of the county might not be placed at a disadvantage. In some cases the Turks seem to have taken the law into their own hands. The German residents at Hafia, Jaffa, Saronia, and several neighbouring villages complain that they have been attacked on many occasions during the last few months; their employees have been shot, the growing crops in their fields have been destroyed, and they have been threatened with forcible expulsion by the native inhabitants. The German residents in Macedonia have forwarded several complaints to Berlin. The "Cologne Gazette," the official organ of the German Government, addresses a warning to the Young Turks to put an end to these conditions.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LIBERAL ACTIVITY.

Lord Morley's Opinion.

OUTLINES OF UNIONIST TARIFF SCHEME.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Numerous speeches from the Liberal side, including many Cabinet Ministers, were again the feature of yesterday.

Mr. Burns broke the silence which has long been commented on. He promised his constituents that he would shortly show energy which would astonish them. He attacked the House of Lords.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Bolton, continuing his campaign in Lancashire, which is everywhere widely reported, denounced the Lords as the laughing-stock of the world.

Lord Morley, in a letter, says that the usurpation of the Lords will be the sole issue of the Election.

The fact that Mr. Walter Long has been the only ex-Minister to speak since the 3rd instant, is commented on by Liberal speakers.

At a Unionist meeting at West Bromwich last night, Lord Lawisham and Mr. Thompson, the Unionist workman candidate, were constantly interrupted. The meeting concluded with cheers for the Budget and Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Charles Macara, President of the Cotton Federation, has issued a statement that Tariff Reform will endanger their pre-eminence in the cotton trade.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Chief of the Customs Department announces that, owing to the joint action by the tea merchants, brewers, tobacconists and others, the duty is invariably provided for and the work is proceeding with absolute smoothness.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Birmingham *Daily Post* outlines the Unionists' Tariff Scheme which provides for three rates of duties averaging ten per cent. It is proposed to levy five per cent. on goods on which little labour is expected, ten per cent. on goods which are nearly finished, and fifteen per cent. on completed manufactures. Raw material will be exempt. The duty of two shillings is proposed on foreign corn while colonial produce will be preferentially treated. Countries unduly penalising British goods will be subjected to higher duties.

THE BORNEO DINNER.

A Country with a Future.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8,

Mr. Cowie presided at the annual North Borneo dinner last night. Four hundred guests were present, including Colonial Agents-General, representatives of the Colonial Office, Lord Tenterden, Lord Redesdale, Sir W. H. Treacher and Sir West Ridgeway. Most optimistic speeches were delivered.

Mr. Cowie said investors were beginning to realise the vast possibilities of this wonderful property.

Lord Redesdale described the Chairman's figures as startling, and congratulated England on what had been accomplished in North Borneo which was immensely indebted to Mr. Cowie.

Mr. Coghlan, the Agent-General for New South Wales, predicted that Borneo would become an important emporium as half-way house to Australia and the East. He was convinced that this enormous field for enterprise would not long be neglected.

UNITED STATES' TREASURER'S REPORT.

Large Deficit Shown.

LONDON, DECEMBER. 8.

Advices from Washington state that Treasurer's annual report shows a deficit for the current year of thirty-four million dollars, which is increased by payments on account of the Panama Canal and debt to seventy-three millions. The surplus of thirty-six millions in 1911 will be converted into a deficit of twelve millions through the Panama outlay. It is proposed to meet the deficit by the issue of three per cent. Panama bonds and a readjustment of the tax on the bank circulation.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

General De Brath has been appointed to succeed Captain Cordeaux in Somaliland. This does not imply any change of policy.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Proclamation in England.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Common Crier to-day read the Proclamation of the Union of South Africa from the steps of the Royal Exchange. He concluded by calling for cheers for King Edward and a large crowd responded. The Proclamation was read in a similar manner in Edinburgh and Dublin and other cities.

LORD CURZON'S MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Substantial Damage Awarded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Cross-actions for injuries and damage arising out of Lord Curzon's collision, while motoring at Sunningdale in September last year, have resulted in favour of Lord Curzon, who has been awarded costs, £100 compensation for personal injuries and £155 for damage to the car.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

President Taft's Message.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

President Taft's Message, at the opening of the Congress, reserves for special messages amendments to the anti-Trust and inter-State commerce laws and the question on the army.

He refers in vigorous language to the barbarities in Nicaragua, and says he will take steps consistent with the country's dignity and interests.

With regard to the Far East, President Taft says, "America stands for equal opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of China." He refers to the danger of hypothecating likin to foreign bankers.

He alludes to the cordial relations with Japan and mentions Japan's assurance that the Convention with China, signed in September last, contained nothing inconsistent with the policy of equal opportunity.

President Taft recommends the simplifying and expediting of judicial procedure, citing the British example. He concludes by referring to the high state of prosperity, and expresses the belief that the country is on the eve of substantial business expansion.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND.

M. C. C. Report.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

At a meeting of the County Cricket Secretaries, Mr. Lacey, Secretary of the M.C.C., announced that he had received enquiries as to whether an All-Indian team would be welcome in 1911 or 1912. The latter year, he said, was impossible while the visit of the South Africans would possibly militate against success in 1911. It was important that they should receive guarantees and the M. C. C. was prepared to guarantee £200 and would circularise the counties which, he was confident, would do all possible to make the tour a success.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Large Increases.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Trade Returns for November show increases of £11,700,745 in imports and of £4,194,000 in exports. Of this latter £1,577,000 was due to cotton as stated by Mr. Churchill.

EXPLOSION OF GASOMETERS.

Terrible Accident in Hamburg.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Two gasometers, one of which was the largest in the world, exploded at Hamburg yesterday. Seven persons were killed outright and it is believed that a score are buried beneath the debris.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The deaths are announced of Simon Martin, who was Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow at the time of the Mutiny, Major-General St. George Henry and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thornton.

[Major-General St. George Charles Henry, C.B., late of the Northumberland Fusiliers, was born in 1860. He entered the Army in 1880; served in Dongola in 1896, was mentioned in Despatches and was awarded medal with clasps. He took part also in the expeditions to the Nile, 1897, Khartoum 1892, and was at the defeat of Khalifa. He served in South Africa 1900-1901 for which he secured the Queen's medal, six clasps and the C.B. He received the 2nd class Osmanieh, and 2nd class Mejidieh.]

[Lieut Colonel Arthur Parry Thornton, C.S.I., was born in 1848. He served under the Foreign Department, 1857-77. He came Cantonment Magistrate, and Political Agent, Bhopawar, Harauti and Tonk, 1882; Resident and Commissioner, Ajmer Division, 1900. He officiated as Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana 1901-02. He retired only in 1906.]

A SERIOUS EXPLOSION ON A PONTOON.

Many Severely Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

A serious explosion occurred on the Pontoon at Princep's Ghat yesterday, about 5 o'clock. It appears a tea seller of Watgunge, named Hoosain, went down to the Pontoon with his wares and a lighted stove. The stove he placed on the boards and while in conversation with a Manji, a loud explosion parted the boards of the Pontoon and lifted Hoosain into the air throwing him over the gangway into the river. Several manjis standing by put out at once to his rescue and finally picked him up some distance from the Pontoon, unconscious and horribly disfigured. His body was badly burnt and discoloured and the hair on his face and head was completely singed.

Kramit escaped with a severe scorching and both the men were promptly removed to the Police Hospital at Alipore where Hoosain's condition is reported to be precarious. Two other dinghey wallas who were standing at the edge of the Pontoon also received injuries and had to be taken to their homes for treatment.

The cause of the explosion has so far not been explained, but it is surmised that a gas pipe running through the Pontoon was leaking inasmuch as a hole has been found in it, and that above the stove came into contact with the escaping gas. Considerable damage was done to the Pontoon, several planks being blown completely away, while others were loosened and pushed out of the pontoon.

THE MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The Anniversary of the Muir Central College Foundation day will be celebrated to-morrow. There will be some interesting functions in connection therewith.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Urges Strong Support of Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 8.

Yesterday the Madras Landholders' Association held an annual meeting under the presidency of Raja of Venkatagiri, who made a lengthy speech. Referring to the Reform Scheme he said while rejoicing at the dawn of the new era in our political life we must not fail to take note of the dangers around and ahead of the mischievous spirit of unrest that has recently manifested itself in certain parts of the country leading to anarchical crimes and outrages which is a menace to public safety and the peaceful development of country unless it is put down with a stern hand. It will imperil the success of the reforms and deprive the people of their full benefits. It is basest ingratitude to entertain any feelings other than those of profound loyalty and deep thankfulness to the Government which has done and is doing so much for the people of this land in the way of satisfying their legitimate ambitions and aspirations and has conferred upon them the priceless blessings of peace and order, security of life and property and protection from internal and external aggression, the blessings which lie at the very root of-national progress and prosperity. Those that entertain ill-will against Government and seek to upset its firm foundation are enemies of society. It is the duty of Indian leaders to set their faces resolutely against the anarchist propaganda and counteract its evil effects spreading healthy political ideas among the people. They must further co-operate with the authorities in their attempts to clear the country of its insidious foes and restore to it the peaceful and orderly conditions which have been established in it after years of beneficent and sympathetic rule. I am glad to note that steps are taken to have a permanent organisation in our midst for strengthening the sentiment of loyalty and obedience to the constituted authority among the people and loyally co-operating with the authorities as occasion arises in the prevention and detection of political crime and the maintenance of law and order. Before taking leave of this subject of unrest I desire to express on behalf of myself and of all those present here our profound horror at the recent dastardly outrage attempted on our beloved Viceroy and Governor-General, one of the best, if not the best, that we ever had, and our heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness that Providence has mercifully protected his life and person and averted what might have proved a great national calamity.

Mr. K. Venkatranga Rao delivered a lengthy speech reviewing the present situation and briefly dwelling upon the work done by the Landholders' Association, of the Reform Scheme.

The President proposed and the Maharaja of Bobbili seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously that the Madras Landholders' Association has learnt with feelings of deep abhorrence the dastardly attempt made at Ahmedabad on the lifes of Lord and Lady Minto, and begs to offer heartfelt congratulations to Their Excellencies on providential escape.

Rao Bahadur P. Thegaraya Chetty moved the next resolution which was as follows:—"That the Association places on record its warm appreciation of the generous scheme of Reforms just introduced into the country under the wise and liberal statesmanship of Lords Morley and Minto and particularly its grateful acknowledgments of just recognition of claims of the landholding class embodied in the scheme." He said Lord Minto as their Viceroy had done a great deal to the country, in the way of improving the position of the people at large, and to a certain extent the position of landholders. They also knew that the present Secretary of State, when he first took over office, was placed in an akward position coming after Lord Curzon as Viceroy who left the country in a desperate condition.

The Maharaja of Bobbili moved a resolution which was in the following terms:—"that this meeting of the Association fully appreciates, the proposal for the establishment of a Raj Kumar College in Madras now engaing the attention of the Government of Madras and conveys readiness to co-operate with them in the formation and effioient working, if the institution should be decided upon.

The Maharaja of Bobbili moved that this meeting accords hearty support to the movement recently inaugurated to have a permanent organisation in the Presidency under the name of Imperial League, for strengthening the sentiment of loyalty and obedience to constituted authority among the people, and for co-operating with the authorities as occasions arise for the prevention and detection for political crime and maintenance of law and order. He said that in addition to occasional demonstrations and public meetings held all over the country, it was felt that there should be permanent organisations firmly to put down the forces of disorder and impress upon the mind of the people manifold blessings of British rule, and serious consequences of weakening its foundation as well as to inculcate loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. Similar organisation had recently been started in Bengal, under the auspices of such enlightened Chiefs, as the Maharajas of Dhurbhunga and Burdwan. It was proposed that a similar organisation should be started in this Presidency under the name of Imperial League. A prospectus setting forth the objects and conditions of membership had been issued and the response received was most encouraging. It was necessary that they should give the proposal their hearty support.

The Ahmedabad outrage was still fresh in their memories and it should that there was need for vigorous and practical effort to crush the forces of disorder. The landed aristocracy, whose watchword was loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign should take a lead in the matter.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of constructing quarters for the native staff of the Locomotive Department of the East Indian Railway at Lisbooah Bandel, Burdwan, etc.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for the provision of five new "H" class mixed type of engines and five new passenger engines for the Assam-Bengal Railway.

LAHORE SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

In the Lahore sedition cases against Lalchand Falak and Kishen Singh before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, to-day, it was decided that separate trials are necessary in the case of each accused. Lalchand Falak was arraigned under a fresh charge of sedition in respect of another publication.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Cause of the Shiraz Riot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The *Pioneer* writes: According to a message from Shiraz the news of the flight of the Governor may be traced to a rupture between Saham-ed-Dowleh and Shaik-ul-Mulk, the newly appointed Chief Judge. There were differences of opinion between the two regarding the merits of a case in the Court of the Chief Judge. The Governor was determined that Shaik-ul-Mulk should adopt his views in dealing with the case. The latter resented the Governor's interference and promptly wired to Teheran protesting against the action of the Governor. It is also stated that he openly took an oath that he would have Saham-ed-Dowleh removed from Shiraz. Saham-ed-Dowleh proved a very strict Governor and has effectively checked disorder. The Teheran Government, however, intervened in time and declared itself in favour of Sham-ed-Dowleh. It is believed that Shaik-ul-Mulk has orders to return to Teheran. Further information received from Persia is to the effect that disorders have broken out again in the western portion of Ispahan. It appears that brigands have pillaged a number of villages and the authorities are now adopting stringent measures to deal with this fresh outbreak of crime. Bakhtiari troops have been sent out after the brigands and some fighting has already taken place in which eight brigands have been killed and nine captured. The Governor of Arabistan has also despatched a Bakhtiari detachment to aid the Persian Cossacks against Rahim Khan. In Teheran itself the Mejlis has been busy in electing a Regent, the choice of the majority being in favour of Asdul Mulk.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

Letters dated 13th and 18th November from the *C. and M. Gazette's* Shiraz correspondent refers to serious friction between the Governor and the Minister of Justice and says it was generally believed that the Minister was trying to foment agitation against the Governor.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires: "The *Times'* dealing with the Reform Regulations refers to the new qualities Civilians will require in order to withstand attacks in Council and to get legislation through. The effect may be to confer higher and quicker rewards on a man able to run a Council smoothly than on a silent administrator toiling in a remote district. The *Times* dwells on the importance of officials being able to rely on adequate support from their Local Governments and the Government of India. India may have suffered from over government at Simla and Calcutta once, but certainly not latterly."

First meeting of expanded Legislative Council of these Provinces will be held on 4th January 1910.

Mr. Abdul Majid, Barrister, Allahabad, has been elected a member of U. P. Legislative Council by the Allahabad, Banares, and Gorakhpur group of Mahomedan electors.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. E. W. Orr has been nominated by the unanimous vote of the Madras Trades Association to represent that body in the Legislative Council.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Deba Prosad Sarbadhikari is gazetted member of Bengal Council, representing the University, and Kumar Kritanand Singh and Maharaj Kumar Gopal, Saran Naryan Singh, representing landholders of Patna, Tirhoot and Bhagalpur Divisions. Messrs. Bradshaw and Apcar are also gazetted members of the Bengal Council.

The Viceroy's Legislative Council will meet in Calcutta, by the middle of January.

Mr. Chapter, planter, will stand as a candidate for election in the Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam to represent the Dooars Planting Community.

THE VICEROY'S HEALTH.

Able to Start for Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 8.

The Viceroy is much better and leaves for Madras to-night after dinner. Except for the unfortunate illness of His Excellency the visit to Bangalore has been an unqualified success and the kindly hospitality of the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, the popular Resident and his wife, was quite unbounded.

THE CREATION OF CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER, 8.

Dr. H. C. Ming of the Oberlin University, U.S.A., who is on a visit to this city, lectured last night in the City Branch of the Y.M.C.A., on "How to make a rational fight for character." His discourse was very philosophical, instructive and interesting. Among other things he laid great stress on what he described as the mainspring of good and happiness, namely self-control and self-discipline. He remarked that a man who exercised his will and was armed with the great force of self-control was more able to repress ignoble thoughts and resist temptation and avoid the pitfalls which proved a varitable source of misery and degradation to so many people. The aim of every individual should be to bring out the best in him and not only, he observed was bad the enemy of the best, but good was a more dangerous foe because the workings of the latter on the minds of men were more subtle and insidious which tended to make them satisfied with good and repressed further desire and paralysed their activity to strive for the best. Every man, he added should clearly define his ideas and thoughts for the line he would adopt as vagueness of thought and aspiration would ever stand in the way of his progress.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Quiet Day at Bankipore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, DECEMBER 8.

His Honour spent a quiet day at Bankipore, granting only a few interviews. There is a big dinner party at Chajjubagh to-night, at which many of the residents will be present as well as several of the best known of the Behar planters, who have come down for a conference, which is being held here to-morrow.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

A BELATED AWAKENING.

The Parsis, if their newspapers afford an index to their feeling, are veering round to the opinion that they should have special communal representation on the enlarged Legislative Council of Bombay. A requisition is going round for signature, requesting the Panchayet to call a meeting of the Anjuman for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government. They have made the discovery, rather late in the day, that the Musalmans have got nearly all they wanted by dint of active, vehement and persistent agitation; and they are now advised by writers in the Parsi Press to follow the example of their neighbours. They are told that their political existence, as a community, is at stake; that the omission of the right to elect a representative to the Council will induce political apathy and torpor; that there is but one way to keep alive their public spirit, and that is by securing the right of special representation. It is this right which, they say, has produced a magic effect on the national consciousness of Moslems, and has quickened the inert mass to marvellous vitality and superabundant life. If the Parsis do not bestir themselves for their own rights, if they do not yet awake and arise, they will be for ever fallen, such is the verdict of their prophets. I am afraid it is much too late for the Parsis to put in their claim to special recognition, after the reforms have been introduced, and the regulations have been passed. It is not creditable to them, as an eager, energetic and quick witted people, that, foremost in many things, they should, in a matter supposed to be of vital concern to them, have lagged behind a most backward race. Aye, even the Jains have been beforehand with them. One may smile at the belated realization of their perilous situation. It was believed that while there was an eager rush in all directions for the good things provided by the generosity of the rulers, the Parsis deliberately held themselves aloof and maintained a dignified reserve. It was supposed that they were too self-respecting to move heaven and earth for their self-advancement, that rather than hold forth the alms-bowl before the givers of all things, they preferred to rely upon their superior intelligence and public spirit for such benefit as they might reasonably expect to derive from the new constitution. It would now appear that their inaction was not due to a wise forbearance on their part, but that it arose altogether from their singular dullness of apprehension with regard to their vital interests as a community.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

But the question of inordinate delay is of very minor importance before the main issue,—whether it is right and necessary that the Parsis should have separate representation. The Councils must not only reflect the best intelligence of the country, but must represent all important classes and interests. They cannot, otherwise, be truly representative, or be established on a comprehensive basis. Again, in order to secure a fair representation of all classes and interests, the electoral machinery, which has been devised, is necessarily so complex and variegated, reflecting in its general character the diverse conditions of India. It must suit the political and intellectual condition of the different communities, as well as their numerical position in relation to their neighbours in the various provinces. It is for this reason that the qualifications of Hindu and Mahomedan voters have been adjusted on a plan suitable to each. The distinction observed at present is regarded by Hindus as invidious, and to my mind, the new rules are defective, in that they disqualify some of their most prominent leaders. With the progress of time, there will be, as we all hope, a political assimilation of the various communities; and as we may approach towards a national homogeneity, the qualifications of different classes of voters will be more nearly equalized. The millennium is a long way off, when all Indian races will be able to say that their interests and aspirations are alike, that their interests are only such as coincide with those of the country. But until the time arrives, there will be differences and divisions, and it is the part of statesmanship to recognize them while they exist, and make due allowance for them in the machinery of the State. The Parsis have done so much for the city of Bombay, they hold such a prominent place in its social and public life, that on this ground they might advance a strong claim to special representation on the Council. But the claim cannot be maintained on the only ground that could justify it, namely, that its omission was likely to jeopardize the interests. I can not conceive of any such catastrophe, if a representative of the State or even their Communal interests this infinitesimal minority were not allowed a seat on the Council. Whatever public good the Legislative Councils may do to the country, the Parsis will come in automatically for a share of it. If a question affecting their sectarian interest will ever come up for legislative action, and should the Government hold that they should then have a competent representative of the community on the Council, they will have no difficulty in exercising their right of nomination. Such a contingency may arise at any moment with respect to small minorities, and I see that it has not been lost sight of in the Regulations.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1910-11 show that the cycle of accumulated surpluses and of elastic and increasing revenue has closed, and that we have entered upon an era, when the steadily growing expenditure must be met by additional taxation. When the rate-payer's pocket is touched, he is naturally led to scrutinize the finance of the city with some care and keenness, and the proposals which Mr. Sheppard has made for meeting the expenditure have already excited much comment in the vernacular Press, as well as in the Standing Committee. The expenditure shows an advance of Rs. 8,78,447 over the total of the current year, and the Municipal Commissioner's proposal for raising the additional revenue is calculated to make an equitable distribution of the burden on the city. He would increase the general tax from 9 1-8 to 10 1-8 per cent. and would add two annas to the grain duty and impose a duty of two annas on firewood. The additional revenue will thus be derived by means of direct, as well as indirect taxation. The duty on grain and fire-wood always affords an opportunity to sentimental councillors to dilate upon the woes of the poor. They have caught hold of the Cobdenite ideal of the free breakfast table, and they affirm that the astute dealers have a way of requiting themselves for any tax they have to pay by transferring the imposition, and something more to the shoulders of their poor customers. I should rather have no food-tax at all. But if it must be levied, no objection should be made to it, especially when it is inappreciable in its effect. It strikes me, besides, that supposing no food taxes were levied, and the whole burden were placed on the house owner, he will add so much to the rent. In this case, the poor living in chawls are the greatest sufferers, and the payment they may have to make is likely to be far more than the infinitesimal extra that may go out of their pocket on account of the duty on grain and fire-wood.

VARIEGATED CRITICISMS.

We may be sure that the criticisms on the Budget in the Corporation will be interesting in their variety. Mr. Joseph Humes will be all for retrenchment and reform. One will have a growl over bad roads, and another over the insufficient and irregular water supply and a third over defective drains. New taxation naturally quickens the scent for sanitary shortcomings. This is not just the time, when the city may go in for luxuries and, therefore, the advocacy by Mr. J. A. Wadia of a picture gallery at municipal expense is scarcely opportune. It is a good idea though, and may fructify, when the City Fathers have a series of prosperity budgets to deal with. The Municipality has, of late years, been proceeding gingerly along socialistic lines. It has sanctioned public baths for the poor, and has provided music for the public. But the Corporation will never invest heavily in luxuries, while sanitation, which comes home to us all more nearly, is a long way yet from perfection.

MEMORIALS TO INDIAN WORTHIES.

I do not know if it is contemplated to raise a memorial to Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who suddenly died at Baroda last week. In the natural course, the movement should be started in Bengal, of which Mr. Dutt was a native. But if Bengal contents itself by rhapsodizing on his merits and eulogizing his patriotism, emphasizing its appreciation by a generous display of black borders in its Press, some other province, say Bombay, may take the lead. We must have some means of remembering our illustrious dead, and the memorial funds collected in their honour may be utilized for the public good. A double purpose will thus be served. It is stated with some truth that it is a strain even upon the well-to-do, when they are called upon too often to contribute to public funds. It need not be so, if some discrimination were exercised in the selection of objects for a public memorial, if the ardour of "friends and admirers" for the exaltation of men of exceedingly modest pretensions were kept within proper bounds. There can be no question about the claim of Mr. Dutt upon the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen. His career as a Civilian was useful and honourable. His talents were versatile, and his activities multifarious. As an administrator, as a public man and a patriot, and as one gifted with exceptional literary prowess, he stands on a lofty pedestal almost by himself. He lived laborious days, both while he was in active service, as well as since his retirement. He turned his knowledge as a revenue officer to account by commenting freely on the land revenue policy of Government, and he had also made a special study of the economic condition of India. Some of his conclusions were challenged and warmly combatted by critics opposed to his view. But his adversaries always respected his earnestness and sincerity, his ability and attainments. He was a true patriot, capable of taking a broad and liberal view of things. He was much too good a man to identify himself, even remotely, with silly extremism; and thus it was that when he died, the tribute paid to his memory by Anglo-Indian journals was warm and generous.

DION.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sir P. M. Mehta Declines Presidentship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

The following is the text of the telegram of resignation by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta to Lala Harkishenlal:—"I deeply regret that owing to combination of unexpected circumstances, I am compelled to relinquish the honour." No further reason has yet been communicated.

THE KHEDDAH PROSECUTIONS.

Dalrymple Clark's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 8.

The hearing of the case against Dalrymple Clark, late Superintendent of Kheddahs, was continued to-day before Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S. when two witnesses B. J. B. Stephen of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, and A. R. Anderson were examined and gave formal evidence regarding the preparation of certain elephant statements. Hon. Mr. Radford Young, Government Advocate, deposed to Dalrymple Clark being charged with ciminal breach of trust as a public servant, an offence punishable with transportation for life and with falsification of Government records in the same capacity punishable with seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Three more witnesses will be examined to-morrow and the enquiry will close as far as Rangoon is concerned and be resumed at Katha next week.

BRISCOE BIRCH'S APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 8.

Before the Full Bench of the Chief Court to-day, composed of Sir Charles Fox, Chief Justice, Messrs. Justices Ormond and Robinson, there came up on review the case of J. Briscoe Birch, late Acting Superintendent of Kheddahs, who was unanimously found guilty by special jury of the charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a Government elephant called "Cuttack," and sentenced by Mr. Justice Ormond to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The review was on an application of accused. The case for consideration was on two points. The first was whether the learned Judge had sufficiently complied in his charge to the jury with the provisions of Section 297, Criminal ProcedureCode, which provides that the Judge should have laid down the law to the jury; secondly, whether the Judge contravened Section 162, Criminal Procedure Code, by admitting in evidence a letter written by J. Renny, dated 30th September, 1907, to J. Law Head, of the Criminal Investigation Department.

The Bench held on the second point, the letter did not come under Section 162 and asked Counsel to argue on the question of misdirection. Counsel submitted that the Judge had not explained the legal definition of criminal breach of trust by a public servant and the meaning of dishonesty and misappropriation, all of which were essential to a decision of the case. The presiding Judge had further failed to put the whole of the defence case before them which greatly prejudiced accused.

One of the three courses the Bench was asked to adopt was (1) to direct a new trial, (2) to discharge the accused and leave it to the authorities to prosecute him if they thought fit, and, lastly, to review the whole case determining the guilt or innocence of accused. Mr. Dawson supported the charge to the jury, submitting all essential elements of the offence were put very clearly by the Judge before the jury and the charge was in no way prejudicial to accused. The Judge had also put before them all material points on behalf of the case for the defence.

Orders were reserved.

GUN-RUNNING IN PERSIAN GULF.

British Ships Make a Big Haul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

The *C. and M. Gazette* hears from Jask that His Majesty's ships in the Persian Gulf have made three important captures of dhows engaged in arms traffic during the last few days. H. M. S. "Fox" has captured a dhow with 500 rifles and over 200,000 rounds of ammunition. The "Philomel" has captured one with 850 rifles and 60,000 rounds and the "Lapwing" has captured one with 1,500 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition.

THE "PESHWA" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

Ziaul Huq, who was placed before the Special Magistrate yesterday, has been sent to the District Magistrate for trial with all the necessary papers. It is believed that he will turn approver.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

A Scholar, Educationist, and Social, and Religious Reformer.

At the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobitalao, a large and influential meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, was held last evening to express their sense of the great loss sustained by the death of the deceased gentleman, not only by the Parsi community, but by the city and country to which he rendered, throughout his long and laborious life, eminent services as a citizen, a scholar, a friend of education, and a social and religious reformer; also to appoint a committee to collect subscriptions for a suitable memorial to the services of the late Mr. Cama, and to promote the many activities to which he so zealously and faithfully devoted his whole life.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, was called to the Chair.

His Excellency the Chairman was supported by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Dastur Minocher Jamaspji, Colonel R. H. Forman, Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Colonel K. R. Kirtiker, Mr. Kershaspji R. Dadachanji, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy, Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, Mr. M. B. Chanbal, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr. Rustam P. Masani, Dr. Shahiar, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Leslie-Rogers, Rev. Father Dreckman, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. P. N. Wadia, Mr. Maneckshah Dhanjishah Doctor, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Damodhar G. Sukhadwalla, Mr. G. B. Petit, Mr. Jugmohandas Varjwandas and others. A large number of Parsee ladies were present.

The Governor taking the chair, Mr. Jehangir B Petit read letters received from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Dastur Kekobad of the Deccan, Dastur Dhalla of Karachi, Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, all expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting and regretting their inability to be present at the function. It was also announced that a Hindu admirer had contributed Rs. 5,000 to the memorial fund about to be started.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, the Chairman, addressing the meeting, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to pay our tribute of regard to a good citizen of Bombay and to a man of whom any community and any country might well be proud. I am very glad that I have been asked to come among you on this occasion; because it is my great wish to share to the fullest extent possible in the life of the Presidency, to sympathize in the loss which it has sustained, to add my expression of deep respect to the many that will be forthcoming to the memory of the late Mr. Cama, and to tender my warm condolences to his family. I only regret that I never had the opportunity of learning by personal intercourse the qualities of heart and of head which he possessed and which he turned to the best account in the service of the people of every degree.

Shakespeare has told us that—

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

It may truly be said of Mr. Cama that he has left a spotless reputation. Earnest and strenuous as he was throughout his long life, and inspired by deep convictions which he was too honest to hide, he nevertheless made no enemies and the general testimony to his nobility of character proves that he has left an enduring mark upon the life of his generation. It also proves, and this is an encouraging sign, that a man of the type and modesty can become a power and an object of admiration in an age that is increasingly prone to self-seeking. If I were asked what is the most prominent characteristic of the present day, I think I should say that it was not the progress of science, not the advance of democracy, not even aviation, but the growth of the art of advertisement in most branches of human life. Reasons why this should be, might be given, and possibly it is only an unpleasant temporary phase which will pass away to be ridiculed in history; but what I want to point out is that the art of advertisement was unknown to Mr. Cama and that it is an art which his nature would have scorned to learn. His first participation in public affairs was the offer of a prize to the Board of Education when he was only 21 years old, and this offer was anonymous, as were others that came later. To the last, he loved to do good by stealth and many of his acts of charity are known only to those who benefited by them. In the careers of some notable men, it is possible to discover marked turning points at which their energies were directed into new channels of public usefulness. In the life of Mr. Cama, perhaps, we may discern two such turning points although his energies were so widely diffused and embraced so many forms that I speak with diffidence. He went to China in 1849, and it may be that what he saw in that then wholly somnolent country first directed his mind to the vital importance of education. We know at least that his first attempt to aid the cause of education was made about 3 years after the beginning of his acquaintance with China. Then again, in 1869, he travelled widely in Europe and seized his opportunity for serious studies in modern languages and in Avesta. The inspiration to purify and to consolidate the Zoroastrian religion may have come to him earlier; but, from this time onwards, it became one of the great objects of his life, and in 1861, he started private classes for the study of the Avesta and Pahlavi languages which, mainly owing to his efforts, were admitted into the University Curriculum in 1894.

REFORMATION OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

It is not for me to judge the results of the reformation of Zoroastrianism to which Mr. Cama devoted so much earnest study; but the methods he adopted were pre-eminently calculated to command success. He realized the supreme necessity for a mastery of the ancient languages and for careful researches into the ancient Parsi Scriptures as a necessary basis for the reforms which he laboured to introduce. His procedure resembled that of Wycliffe and of Luther in regard to the Christian religion, and it seems to me that other ancient religions stand in need of the self-sacrificing energies of such men as Mr. Cama. In his relations to his pupils, Mr. Cama has been described as a Guru, and I think that he came as near to the type of the preceptors of ancient India as is possible in our days, while he added the power of modern research which they did not possess. He won the affection of his Chelas; he succeeded in making his lectures interesting and he even assisted those who were poor to attend his classes. Mr. Cama was an ardent advocate of female education realising that the mental training of the future mothers of India is not only capable of elevating them, but of reacting with effect upon the progress of education generally. With the same sure instinct he was a strong supporter of physical training, which it is now agreed should always accompany the training of the intellect. Female education is making steady progress in the Presidency, and the effect of physical training among Parsis especially, is plainly visible. All honour is due to men like Mr. Cama who were earnest advocates of both, before their need was as widely recognised as it is now. But Mr. Cama was also fully alive to the vital necessity for moral training and his efforts to which I have referred, to show that the Zoroastrian religion was fully able to meet the intellectual demand Parisiig from modern education must have been of great assistance to the Parsis in solving what is one of our most anxious and difficult problems.

SERVICES DURING THE PLAGUE.

The Government of Bombay has good reasons for cherishing the memory of Mr. Cama, who well-deserved the distinctions conferred upon him. He was always willing to co-operate in any measure of which his conscience approved, and, his services in interpreting to the people the objects and the need of a Census were warmly appreciated. When the terrible visitation of plague occurred, Mr. Cama espoused the cause of inoculation, fully understanding that, in certain cases, it was the only effective means of protection that Government could provide for the poor people. With characteristic thoroughness he went to Parel to satisfy himself as to the methods of making the prophylactic serum, and he was then able to assure his com-

munity that inoculation was in no way opposed to the sanctions of their religion. I have barely touched upon the many activities of a life devoted to the interests of his fellowmen and women, of his community and of the city of Bombay. Others will be able to fill in the gaps and to speak of Mr. Cama with the advantage of personal knowledge. I have tried to acquaint myself with his qualities as a citizen and as a man, and I have been able to picture a character which strongly appeals to me.

A CONSERVATIVE REFORMER.

Perhaps Mr. Cama's life can best be summed up as that of a reformer, conservative in the best sense, profoundly anxious to amend the evils which he discerned, but always keenly desirous to construct and not to destroy. That is the type of reformers that India requires, the accurate and careful thinker who will ascertain facts before he attempts to teach others, and the selfless man who will work not for notoriety or for reward, but with a single eye to the good of the people. Such is the example that Mr. Cama has left to his country, and in proportion as men of his type are to be found among the generations to come will be the progress of India. I am sure that we all feel that Bombay should possess some memorial of so good a citizen. It is for others to decide what form such a remembrance should take. I will only say that I hope that it may be possible to keep intact the valuable library which I understand he had collected and which must have been of the greatest assistance to him in his life work. Such a library, with the associations now attaching to it, should not be allowed to be dispersed, and this with other books relating to Oriental learning would make a collection of great permanent value. In conclusion I will only say that the lesson I wish to draw from Mr. Cama's life as I understand it, is the power of moral courage. He obeyed the dictates of his conscience, and never hesitated to do or to say what he thought right, without fear of criticism and without desire of notoriety. It was this quality which enabled him to accomplish much for the good of others and which, now that he has passed away from us, entitles him to an enduring habitation in the memory of his community and of the citizens of Bombay.

LOSS TO THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar then rose to move the first resolution which was: "That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the great loss sustained in the death of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, not only by the community to which he belonged, but by the city and country to which he rendered throughout his long and laborious life eminent services as a citizen, a scholar, a friend of education and a social and religious reformer."

In moving the resolution he said that after the eloquent tribute which His Excellency the Chairman had deservedly paid to the memory of one of the best and highest Indian reformers, the part which he (the speaker) would take that evening in paying his humble tribute would be very short but at the same time he yielded to none in the affection which he held to the memory of that saint whom they had met together that night to honour. Since the time that he first came in contact with that great man there grew between him and the speaker an intimacy and many were the conversations which they had on questions of public interest. Mr. Cama was one of the many Elphinstonians of the first generation whom not only was he (the speaker) privileged to know but from whom he was able to gather history of subjects relating to religious and social reforms which helped them until now to simplify the problems they were called upon to solve in India. It was difficult to form an exact idea of the character, life and carreer of the late Mr. Cama unless they had the same time were to learn in mind the characteristics of the Elphinstonians of that generation. He then alluded to the various services rendered by the late Mr. Cama as a scholar, educationist, religious and social reformer.

Colonel R. H. Forman seconding the resolution remarked that it needed no words of his to defend the merits of the late gentleman whom they had met that night to do honor to. His associations with Mr. Cama were of a peculiar nature. They met some years ago in the institution of Scottish Freemasonry of which Mr. Cama was an eminent exponent for a number of years. One of the great tenets of that order was to do useful charity —a charity which was in sympathy with the right feelings of every and any community. Mr. Cama had taken great interest in Scottish Freemasonry in India and he did not rest content with simply extending charity to widows and orphans, but he tried to educate and train them in a way that they may be able to have their choice in life. As a Grand Master he (the speaker) was glad to say that at another place on a similar occasion he had instituted a movement and a considerable sum of money was decided to be spent for the benefit of the orphans in a way just as Mr. Cama would like them to do.

A DASTUR'S VIEWS.

Dastur Minocher Jamaspji supporting the resolution said :—

Mr. Cama was in his life-time an example to all of what a well-regulated course of life was able to achieve. Mr. Cama had preserved until the day of his death his bodily and mental vigour and was thus able to devote his talents to the service of this city in general and of the Parsi communicity in particular. These are well-known to all and it need not therefore take up our time by recounting them. But as a representative of the Parsi priests he craved the indulgence of all in dwelling upon one aspect of Mr. Cama's life—his devotion to the study of the Zorosastrian scriptures. At an early age, he said, Mr. Cama studied Avesta and other cognate languages in Europe on the system of comparative philology, and on his return to Bombay, Mr. Cama conceived the happy idea of imparting his knowledge to the Parsi priests. For this purpose Mr. Cama opened a private class in 1861 at his residence in Fort and commenced his work with about half a dozen pupils. It was an uphill work in the beginning. The traditionist looked down with silent contempt on the new venture. But Mr. Cama went on steadily with his work. He not only encouraged his pupils with his advice, but rendered them pecuniary help and furnished them with rare and costly books. Mr. Cama's efforts were crowned with success and he had raised in his life-time a class of Parsi Mobeds who understood correctly the ancient languages of Iran and explained to the laity the precepts of the holy prophet. Not content with this he tried hard and successfully introduced the Avesta and Pehlvi languages in the curriculum of studies of the Bombay Universities, and Parsi community thus owes a lasting debt of gratitude. He, the speaker, said he could say no more and greatly deplored his death, and his place will not, he feared, can be filled.

"Take him for all in all
We shall not see the like of him again."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay proposed the next resolution that His Excellency the Chairman be requested to communicate the resolution just passed to the family of the deceased. His Lordship said that it was a pleasure to him to stand there that evening and add his tribute, though a new comer to Bombay, to the memory of a great man only twice had he the honour to speak with this revered and reverend citizen of Bombay. But from these two short interviews his Lordship could realise what qualities he possessed—qualities which commanded respect of other right-thinking persons. As a scholar, and one who hoped in practical life not to abandon scholarship, his Lordship desired to add his tribute. Though he belonged to a different race his Lordship wished to add his tribute to his memory. His Lordship wished to add his tribute as a man of religion and that would appear strange to others. His Lordship did not desire to stand as an honorary member of all religions. That attitude was incompatible with sincerity and self-respect. The religion, to which he belonged was absolute, and was one day to be the religion of the world and yet his Lordship stood that evening to add his tribute to the man, because he had done great works of religion. He found for his community and showed them that a pure religion was not a series of superstitions and set forward to raise Zoroastrianism to spirituality and that degree of understanding which could make it again what it could be in the best faith of intelligent and upright men. That was a great devine benefit which all persons who recognise the cause of religion to be the best must admire and welcome, because it was a pure gain to humanity. He had given his life to education and his Lordship had the pleasure to add his tribute. After praising and praying for Mr. Cama, it was their duty to sympathise with those whom he loved and had now left.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, and Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported the resolution.

His Excellency put it to the vote and it was carried.

CENTRE OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan proposed that a Committee including a number of principal citizens of Bombay be appointed a General Committee to collect subscriptions for a suitable Memorial to commemorate the services of the deceased and to promote the many activities to which Mr. Cama so zealously and faithfully devoted his whole life. In moving the resolution Dr. Mackichan said that he was introduced to Mr. Cama by the late Dr. Wilson many years ago as an Oriental Scholar and since then he constantly came in contact with him. He was a great Oriental Scholar and his memorial should take a form which best suited his life-long devotion. It was for the Committee to decide what form the memorial should take, but he suggested that a centre of Oriental learning should be established in Bombay which was the Home of the Parsi community that had produced such a great man. He impressed upon the Parsi community, a large number of whose members he was addressing that evening that the greatness of a community did not depend upon riches, commercial or political progress but upon the soundness of the character and that the Parsi community was so much in prominence, not because of its wealth or progress in other direction but on account of the men of the character of Mr. Cama that it had produced. He once more urged the necessity of establishing a central institution for the encouragement and study of Oriental literature, than which no memorial could have been more acceptable.

Mr. H. A. Wadia seconded and Colonel Kirtikar supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, seconded by Mr. James MacDonald, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Governor for presiding on the occasion.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS SEDITION CASE.

Judgment in Appeal Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DECEMBER 7.

Shambhu Rao Gadgil's appeal case in connection with his ridiculing Birthday Honours was taken up by the Judicial Commissioner to-day Messrs. Dicke and Pandit, Barristers, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Dixit, Barrister, defended the accused.

The case was argued by the accused's counsel showing how the sanction for prosecuting Gadgil was insufficient and the articles were not seditious and did not come under Section 124 A as the Chief Commissioner's status was not brought into contempt. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* views regarding Government established by law were put forth by him. Mr. Dicke urged that the articles were seditious because they hinted at Government conferring these titles in order that title holders may not bring the shortcomings of Gov ernment to its notice. Judgment was reserved.

INCENDIARISM IN THE DOOARS.

Planters' Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

At a recent meeting of the Dooars Planters' Association, the unsatisfactory result of the police enquiry on a case of incendiarism was discussed and it was resolved that this Committee having regard to the public feeling of insecurity engendered by the presence of incendiaries in the Dooars and in view of the immense loss and disturbance of business calculated to follow on the immunity of such persons from conviction and proper punishment sees cause for apprehension and regret in the failure of the police to accomplish anything in the matter of the Meenglas Bungalow the of September last.

QUESTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

Injunction Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

An interesting question on the easement of light and air was disposed of at the High Court to-day, when Mr. Justice Chitty delivered judgment in the rule obtained by the Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Co., Ld. against Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., Ld. for an injuction restraining defendants from proceeding with the erection of a certain building pending the hearing of the case. After discussing arguments advanced on behalf of both the parties, his Lordship said that for the purpose of this injunction it was enough for him to say that he was not satisfied that plaintiffs had made out a "prima facie" case. The plaintiffs had also delayed in applying to the Court, the plaint not having been filed until the building, so far as the north wall was concerned, had reached the full height of 65 feet, which was fatal to plaintiff's cause. His Lordship, therefore, discharged the rule with costs to defendants.

THE HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Further hearing of the "Hitabadi" sedition case was resumed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of Police, and Bomkesh Mustafi, Assistant Secretary to Sahitya Parisad were the two witnesses examined. The former said that the "Hitabadi" was a very old newspaper and had been in existence for 20 years. Mustafi was examined at length recounting his connection with Government as Mohurir in the Judicial Department of the High Court and with Sahitya Parisad. He said that his work outside Government work was honorary. He said that before he joined the High Court he was connected with the "Basumati" and used to write for the "Hitabadi." Once he disagreed with the views of the "Hitabadi" and denied interviewing newspaper editors to help Rajendra Chandra Sashtri to support Shastri to get the Principalship of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. Mr. Shastri is now Government Translator. The case was adjourned to the 13th instant.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's Currency Bill has, on the whole, been favourably received, and opinions of the local Governments are now reaching the Government of India. The only contentious point relates to the clause regarding the treasury draft.

THE Government have resolved to appoint a Mahomedan lawyer to the staff of Allahabad University Law School from next year. The Staff was unrepresented by any member of the community for the last six years.

SEQUEL TO A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Servant Suspected of Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

In connection with the tragic death of Mrs. Florence Parker, wife of Captain Parker, Commander of the steam tug "Retriever," a development of a sensational character has taken place which goes to show that the deceased had apparently come by her death by foul means. On the morning of the 20th ultimo she was found dead in her bed with her throat cut. The Police took it to be a case of suicide and the jury gave a verdict accordingly. Mr. Finy, Deputy Commissioner, however proceeded with further enquiry and suspicion fell on a boy servant Kalloo, who was dismissed ten days before the occurrence and threatened to kill her. The boy was traced to his native village near Allahabad and on a search being made, a blood-stained weapon was found.

LATER.

Kaloo Khan, the alleged murderer of the late Mrs Florence Parker, was arrested in Allahabad on Saturday and was brought down to Calcutta under arrest by Head Constable Bladrul Huq by the Bombay mail this afternoon and lodged in the Hastings lock-up.

The accused stated to the police in Allahabad that he left Calcutta on the night of 14th ultimo, and arrived in Allahabad on 15th. The Allahabad police, from enquiries, ascertained from the villagers in the village where accused was residing that he arrived in Allahabad on 22nd ultimo, two days after Mrs. Parker's death. The accused was residing with his father who is totally blind at the time of his arrest. The accused denies having anything to do with the tragic death of Mrs. Parker. He said that after he was dismissed from Mrs. Parker's service he tried to obtain employment elsewhere, but failing to do so he decided to return to his native village.

Further police enquiries are going on.

HON'BLE MR. GUPTA.

Advice to Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta arrived this afternoon by the Up Punjab mail and is a guest of Mr. Charu Chandra Mitra. He was entertained at the Indian Club to an "At Home" where the elite of the town was present. No speeches were made. In course of conversation Mr. Gupta remarked that the Hindu is the elder brother and the Mahomedan the younger, and if the younger brother made any 'adbadari' (takes indulgence) it was the duty of the elder brother to overlook it. Whereupon one distinguished Mahomedan gentleman present observed that it would be all right if Hindus understood that idea of Mr. Gupta with regard to the Reform Scheme. Mr. Gupta is believed to have said that if any party has any advantages over others it was only temporary. There is a grand dinner at the house of Mr. Charu Chandra Mitra in honour of the distinguished guest.

SARUN MURDER CASE.

Convictions Quashed on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Judgment in the Sarun murder was delivered at the High Court to-day by Justices Stephen and Carnduff. In this case Jamadar Misir and four others were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Sarun of rioting and culpable homicide. The Jamadar was sentenced to seven years' and the rest to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. The prosecution alleged that as a result of a domestic quarrel one Shisfat Ali was severly assaulted by accused, which necessitated removal to hospital, but Shirfat Ali died on the way.

The defence was that the whole story was a fine concoction.

Their Lordships found the case to be a suspicious one, but saw no reason to disbelieve defence witnesses who deposed to the alibi of the Jamadar. In their Lordships' opinion there was considerable doubt as to the guilt of the other appellant. The conviction and sentence were set aside and all the appellants were ordered to be discharged.

A BERLIN AND UNEARNED INCREMENT.

FACED with the urgent necessity of tapping new sources of taxation, the Executive officials of the Berlin municipality have decided that the Imperial capital must follow the lead of other German cities, and resort to the taxation of unearned increment. The City Fathers have taken as their examplar the town of Hamburg, and the scheme submitted to the Municipal Council is based upon the increment value tax in force in the great North Sea port. It is briefly as follows :

The basis for the calculation of increment value shall be the difference between the amount paid for any piece of property and the amount actually realised for it when it changes hands. Three per cent. is to be added to the purchase price, representing expenses of purchase, and a further 3 per cent. for the time during which the property may have made no return to the owner, presumably during building operations, or while the owner was seeking a tenant. In case of compulsory sales, the purchaser on reselling will add to the price he actually paid the amount of any mortgages or other charges he may have to take over the purposes of the increment tax.

All costs incurred by the owner for permanent improvements to the property, including paving and canalisation charges, are to be deducted from the realised sale price for the purposes of the tax.

The new impost is to be calculated as follows :

On increment values up to £100	...	...	1 p.c.
" " of from £100 to £200	...	...	1½ p.c.
" " " £200 to £300	...	...	2 p.c.
" " " £300 to £400	...	...	2½ p.c.
" " " £400 to £500	...	...	3 p.c.
" " " £500 to £1,000	...	...	3½ p.c.
" " " £1,000 to £1,500	...	...	4 p.c.
" " " £1,500 to £2,000	...	...	4½ p.c.
" " more than £2,000	...	...	5 p.c.

Where the increment value amounts to 10 per cent. or upwards of the purchase price, additional charges will be imposed as under :

An increment value of from 10 to 20 p.c.	an additional	10 p.c.
" " " 20 to 30 p.c.	" "	20 p.c.
" " " 30 to 40 p.c.	" "	30 p.c.
" " " 40 to 50 p.c.	" "	40 p.c.
" " " 50 to 60 p.c.	" "	50 p.c.
" " " 60 to 70 p.c.	" "	60 p.c.
" " " 70 to 80 p.c.	" "	70 p.c.
" " " 80 to 90 p.c.	" "	80 p.c.
" " " 90 to 100 p.c.	" "	90 p.c.

Where the increment value exceeds 100 per cent. of the purchase price, a further 100 per cent. will be charged. These additional percentages are, of course, based upon the amount of the tax payable under the first scale of charges. Thus on an increment value of £2,800, representing upwards of 100 per cent. of the purchase price the duty payable would be 5 per cent. under the first scale, plus 100 per cent. of that amount (i.e., of 5 per cent.) under the second, in all 105 per cent. of the original purchase price, or £290.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

Old Boys' Gathering.

A MOST successful meeting of the Past Kumars of the Rajkumar College was held at Rajkot on November 29th and 30th and December 1st, about 40 Old Boys being present during the three days. The gathering was originally to have been held during the monsoon term but was postponed, and from the success attending the present occasion, it is most probable that in future the cold weather will usually be preferred; during the monsoon the uncertainty of the weather militates greatly against the various matches between the Past and the Present Kumars being carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

The proceedings began with a cricket match on Monday morning, in which the Past Kumars insisted on going in first on the principle of seniores priores; a bad start was made, three wickets falling in quick succession, but eventually the score reached 96 before the side was disposed of entirely. K. S. Raningwala and K. S. Bhavanisingh were the top scorers, with 33 and 18 respectively. After the interval the College team went in, but were not successful in reaching the modest total of their opponents. K. S. Ramwala and K. S. Savaisingh were chiefly responsible for the total of 83 making 24 and 21, chiefly by hard hitting. Play was stopped at 5 p.m. in order to give time for the opening of the Hide Sanatorium by the Agent to the Governor, Mr. C. H. A. Hill. It might not be out of place to give a short account of the building, which owes its inception to the generosity of two chiefs who have left the College, the Nawab of Sachin and the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot. The donations of these two being found insufficient for the purpose, other past Kumars very kindly came forward and filled the breach, their names being H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dharampur, the Raja Sahib of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, Meherban Chintamanrao, Minor Chief of Sangli, and the Chief of Miraj (Junior). The building was designed by Mr. H. S. Davies, the Agency Engineer, who has been responsible for several of the College buildings. It is acknowledged on all sides that the Sanatorium is a worthy completion of his labours in the College, and every one regretted that he was unable to be present at the opening ceremony owing to ill health. The Sanatorium is named after Mr. P. Hide who was Vice-Principal at the College until his promotion to the post of Principal at the Daly College, Indore. Mr. Mayne conducted Mr. and Mrs. Hill to the top of the steps leading into the Hospital and from there Mr. Hill spoke a few words suitable to the occasion thanking the two donors who were present, and then declared the building open.

On Tuesday morning a tent-pegging competition was held on the Polo ground, in which a section of Present Kumars defeated the Past Kumars, represented by the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot, the Chief of Manavadar, Meherban Chintamanrao of Sangli and K. S. Umed Singh of Dhrol. After two runs each, the sections were equal, but in the final run the Present Kumars unexpectedly beat the Past by two marks. An individual competition for all was then held, in which the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot was easily first, a Present Kumar K. S. Jorawarsingh of Lathi being second. Captain Adams kindly consented to act as Umpire. In the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Hill very kindly were "At Home" at the Kothi, when the tennis matches were played off before a large number of interested spectators, including the European residents of the station and many Chiefs of the province. The Past Kumars won all 4 matches pretty easily, only one pair of the Present Boys reaching the third set. The Raj Sahib of Wankaner and the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot easily defeated the College pair opposed to them, the tennis of the latter not being up the usual standard.

On Wednesday morning a football match took place, in which the Present just won by a goal scored in the last 5 minutes; the Past, among whom the Thakor Sahib of Rajkot and the Chief of Manavadar were prominent, had several opportunities of scoring but failed to take advantage of them. The football was enlivened the strains of pipes played by the Manavadar Pipers, who looked extremely smart and really played very well.

Cricket was continued during the day and the Old Boys more than made up for their comparative failure in the first innings. The Thakor Sahib of Rajkot made 103 in great style, scoring his runs in 1 1-2 hours. He hit 2 sixes and 13 fours and gave the spectators a real treat in the batting line. K. S. Ranningwala followed up his score of the first innings by a very patient 48 not out. The innings was declared at the score of 184 for 6 wickets, leaving the Present 198 to make to win. They only succeeded in getting 133, chiefly owing to the Thakor Sahib's bowling who got 8 wickets during the innings. So the match almost amounted to the Thakor Sahib against the College.

In the evening the three days' gathering was concluded by the Principal and Mrs. Mayne being "At Home" in the College. All the Past Kumars were present, as were the European residents of the Station. The grounds were illuminated and the quadrangle in particular looked very striking, each plot of turf being edged with coloured lights. The Thakor Sahib of Gondal kindly lent his band for the occasion and the Manavadar Pipers also were in evidence. Mr. Hill made a short speech during the course of the evening, in which he proposed to the Past Kumars and Chiefs the establishment of an Old Boys' Club, and building in the College grounds. The proposal was received with applause, but no definite action was taken. Proceedings came to a close at a late hour, and thus a very pleasant and successful meeting came to an end.

This account would not be complete without a reference to the hospitality of the Principal and Mrs. Mayne, who were "At Home" throughout the gathering; their kindness was much appreciated by the Past Kumars and everyone present. It was also very encouraging to see the Agent to the Governor and Mrs. Hill and other Agency officers taking such a keen interest in everything and everybody.

The following is a list of Past Kumars present, while in addition the Thakor Sabib of Limbdi was greatly in evidence.

List of "Old Boys" present on the Old Boys' Gathering:—Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, Khan Saheb of Manavadar, K. S. Dipsinhji of Dhrol, K. S. Vajsur Khachar of Jasdan, K.S. Umedsinhji of Dhrol, Darbar Shri Vajsurwala of Bagasra, K. S. Gagubha of Rajkot, K. S. Vajubha of Lathi, K. S. Virawala of Bagasra, Darbar Shri Bawawala of Vadia, Darbar Shri Ramwala of Bagasra, K.S. Dipsinhji of Gavridad, K. S. Raningwala of Jetpur, K. S. Kanthadwala of Jetpur K. S. Bhauwala of Bilkha, K. S. Ravat Khachar of Jasdan, K. S. Raningwala of Mendarda, K. S. Mansiawala of Mendarda, The Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Thakor Saheb of Kotda, K. S. Ghanshiamsinhji of Dhrandgadhra, K.S. Bhavanisinhji of Dhrangadhra, K. S. Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra K. S. Harisinhji of Gadhka K. S. Gagubha of Rajkot, K. S. Prathiraj of Rajpura, K.S. Fatehsinhji of Dhrol, K. S. Naharsinhji of Dhrol, K. S. Balubha of Gondal, K. S. Bharatsinhji of Malia, K. S. Jaswatsinhji of Lathi, Darbar Shri Bhayawala of Savala, Meherban Chintamanrao of Sangli, H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, Darbar Shri Muluwala of Jetpur, K. S. Kanthadwala of Bilkha, K. S. Hamirsinhji of Virpur, K. S. Ramsinhji of Virpur, K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi.

GRICKET MATCH.

A MATCH was played on Sunday on the Hindoo Gymkhana ground between the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Mahomedan C. C., in which the former won by 68 runs. Scores:—

HINDOO GYMKHANA.

R Kirtiker, b Edroos	...	...	0
T Javery, st Edroos	...	...	8
D Shete, l b w, Edroos	...	...	80
D Telang, b Edroos	...	...	5
B Desai, run out	...	...	0
T Joshi, c Edroos	...	...	1
R Telang, st Edroos	...	...	1
N Bhagwat, b Para	...	...	18
B Acharya, c Papa	...	...	1
S Pilgaoker, not out	...	...	6
N Khareva, c Edroos	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	20
Total		...	142

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

Ismail, b B Desai	...	...	12
Papa, c P Igaoker	...	...	13
K Contractor, l-b-w B Desai	...	...	20
Edroos, l-b-w B Desai	...	...	10
Bandookwala, c D Telang	...	...	3
Gaurar, b D Telang	...	...	1
Valli Ahmed, b B Desai	...	...	0
K Adam, c Telang	...	...	2
Isak Manuel, c B Desai	...	...	7
Shak Husein, b D Telang	...	...	0
A Hamid, not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	6
Total		...	74

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

REGISTRATION ACT.

Important Law Point Discussed.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

HANSRAJ MADHOO AND OTHERS VS. MOOLJI HURRIDASS AND COMPANY.

His Lordship has disposed of this suit filed by the plaintiff to recover rent for a piece of land at Mazagon, or in the alternative praying for the specific performance of an agreement.

It appeared that the first three plaintiffs carried on a joint family business in the name of Champsey Bhimji and Co. On the 15th April, 1905, two members of the firm obtained from the trustees of a certain settlement made by the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, an underlease of a property at Mazagon, known as "Anjir Bag." The property consists of 63,180 square yards of land. After obtaining the lease, the firm of Chamsey Bhimji let out to several tenants about 40,000 square yards of the land for various purposes. The plaintiffs' case was that one Narotam Vithaldas, a Moonim of the defendant, applied to them for a lease of a portion of the "Anjir Bag" land; that he selected a piece, brought his master, the defendant and showed him that piece of land; that the defendant approved of it; and that thereafter the land was measured and marked, and the Moonim, on behalf of the defendant, entered into an agreement, signing in the name of his master by which he undertook to lease the piece of land, measuring 36 kathis at a monthly rent of Rs. 7 per kathi for a period of three years from the 16th May, 1908. They further stated that they had given the defendant possession of the land, and the last defendant erected a shed on it in what he stored goods on it and paid a month's rent. They further alleged that in the terms of the agreement they tendered a draft lease to the defendant, that the defendant insisted on inserting into the lease certain onerous conditions, which they had never agreed to and eventually denied the authority of the Moonim to enter into the agreement in question on his behalf, and refused to execute a pucca lease.

The defendant firm in their written statement, denied the Moonim's authority to enter into the agreement in question on their behalf, and denied having ever ratified or confirmed the agreement, and paying a month's rent. They alleged that the rent was paid without their knowledge, and affirmed that the shed on the land was erected and some goods were placed on the land without their knowledge or consent. They submitted that the agreement, being not duly registered, was inoperative.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, referred to the arguments in regard to the question of the admissibility of the agreement. Counsel for the defence had contended that as the document was not registered "in accordance with the provisions" of the Registration Act it could not be admitted in evidence. Section 21 of the Act required that a nontestmentary document relating to immoveable property should contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same. His Lordship thought that in the body of the agreement the land agreed to be leased was described in a manner quite sufficient to identify the same. It seemed, however, that the document did not contain either Municipal Ward and street numbers nor survey numbers. This omission was evidently noticed by the registration officer who got one Shivdas to insert the Municipal Ward and street numbers below the signature of the defendant made by the Moonim. This was considered sufficient and the document was accepted for registration. In due course the agreement was returned to the plaintiffs with the certificate of the Registrar, mentioned in Section 60 duly endorsed thereon. The learned counsel for the defendant had pointed out that in the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Registration Act, the Government of Bombay had framed a rule which was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 15th August, 1907. This rule came into force on the 1st October, 1907, and provided that all lands in the Bombay Presidency to which a survey had been extended would for the purposes of Section 21 of the Act be described by reference to the Government map or survey. No doubt the requirement of this rule was not carried out, so far as the document in question was concerned. The Sub-Registrar, however, had stated that this rule was not, for a long time after it came into operation rigidly enforced and many documents had been registered, which had not complied with the requirements of this rule. Whether the registering officers were or were not justified in treating the enforcement of this rule with laxity it was not for his Lordship to consider. All his Lordship had to consider was whether the document tendered in evidence was registered. His Lordship thought it was important to notice here that the concluding words of Section 49 "in accordance with the provisions of this Act" in the Act of 1877 had been omitted from the Consolidated Act 16 of 1908, which came into force on the 1st January 1909. It seemed to his Lordship that having regard to the decisions given while the old Act was in force that so far the question before his Lordship was concerned it would have made no difference in his decision if the words "in accordance with the provisions of the Act" were still retained in Section 49. The question as so whether a document once accepted for registration and returned registered was admissible in evidence, although some provision of the Act had not been complied with, was settled by authority and was not in his Lordship's opinion open to argument. The document was admitted. Coming to the evidence. His Lordship found that the defendant undoubtedly authorised the Moonim to sign the agreement, and that the first month's rent was paid by the dandant's firm. His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,772, being the amount of rent for eleven months in favour of the first three plaintiffs against the defendant with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Detective-Inspector Morris charged Tribhuwandas Lalji, a Hindu broker, with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Mrs. F. M. Tellis to deliver to him Rs. 2,800 on a promissory note on the 6th February 1908, and the accused was further charged with inducing Mrs. Tellis to believe that the promissory note bore his signature, which as a fact it did not.

Pranjiwandas Kaliandas, a Kapol Bania, was charged with aiding and abetting Tribhuwandas in the commission of these offences. The accused Tribhuwandas was also charged with cheating one Mr. J. S. Rebello in respect of Rs. 1,125 on the 6th February 1906 and Pranjivandas was charged with aiding and abetting Tribhuvandas in commission of that offence also.

Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, Bar-at-Law, defended the first and Mr. Vicaji, Pleader, the second accused.

Mr. Sloane in explaining the facts of the case said that one Sunday evening in June 1906, Rebello was standing on the road near the Weleyan Church listening to the music, when the first accused introduced himself by discussing with him the difference between English and Gujarati music. He then walked with Rebello, as far as his house and on his way began to talk with him on business matters. He went with Rebello up-stairs, saw his house, passed some time in talking with him and left. In the course of conversation the first accused mentioned to Rebello about the second accused who he said, was a big merchant, was a very respectable man and a nephew to Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas. Among other things he produced a number of invitation cards issued from the Government House, in the name of the second accused to establish his reputation as an extraordinary man. In consequence of these presentations Rebello was induced to part with his money for business purposes. Subsequently Rebello fell ill and the first accused continued to visit him. Mrs. Tellis also came to see Rebello, where the first accused formed her acquaintance and told her that he was a big merchant and took interest in the welfare of widows. The first accused was at that time living in Sobhag Mahal at Walkeshwar Road. Mrs. Tellis, who was a ladies' nurse, was asked to attend the wife of the first accused which she did. Subsequently he induced her to pay him Rs. 2,800 and passed her a promissory note which was written in English and signed on stamp in Gujarati. Times passed by and when Mrs. Tellis wanted her money back the accused put her off. Subsequently Mrs. Tellis learnt that the signature on the promisary note in Gujerati bore the name of Ramlal Narayan, and not of the first accused. The second accused, in addition to producing the invitation cards had led people to believe that the first accused was a big merchant. Those certificates were found in the house of the first accused when it was searched by the Police.

Evidence was then led and the case adjourned.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad Third Presidency Magistrate.

THE DISHONEST STEWARD.

James Thompson, formerly in the employ of Messrs Lipton and Company, and afterwards a canteen Steward on board the s.s. "Proserpine," who is now serving six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail was further charged with misappropriating two sums of £130 and £30 respectively.

Mr. Rayner, Manager of Messrs Lipton and Company, said that the did not wish to press the charge as the accused has already been imprisoned.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and three weeks' imprisonment on the second charge.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.

Inspector Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, charged Ranchod Khusal, a Hindu with travelling from Baroda to Bombay without a ticket. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 5 in default of payment of the fine he was ordered to be sentenced to five days' simple imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

His Worship convicted Akbar Hussein with possessing eight grains of cocaine without a license and fined him Rs. 45 with the option of ten days' simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Suit Bin Saffi, a Bagdadi Jew, was charged with causing grievous hurt to another Bagdadi named Ebrahim Amin.

The complaint was that the accused being jealous of the injured, assaulted him with a stick when he was driving along the Two Tanks Road, and subsequently he was stabbed by means of a pen knife.

The injured man being in hospital the case was adjourned.

THE MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS.

WITH the departure of the steamship "Saifi" on the 29th November, the pilgrim season came to an end. The "Safari" carried on board 619 pilgrims, the last of the lot, which brought up the total figures of the faithful who passed through Bombay on their way to the holy land of Mecca to 21,150. In all about two hundred and fifty were left behind, owing to inability to pay for their passage. This number includes about forty Central Asian pilgrims who had come to Bombay in 1908, they had left their homes without having with them enough money to defray the expenses of the haj, charitable Mahomedans, as a rule, making provision for such as have not enough money and about two hundred were assisted this year by charitably disposed Mahomedans. And those who have been left behind would have been thus helped by their co-religionists but for the fact that not only they had not got passage money with them but they had not even enough money to pay for their journey from Jeddah to Mecca, not to speak of the return journey to Bombay. Those stranded are accommodated in the Ismail Halich and the Kamoo Jaffer Mussaferkhanas and are maintained by charity.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, who left nothing undone for the pilgrims, appointed Mrs. Currie, as lady attendant who rendered valuable services in attending to the wants of the female pilgrims at the Mussaferkhanas, at the disinfecting shed and on boardships. Through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. I. M. Tun'geiker, the Protector of Pilgrims, the pilgrims' stay in Bombay was made as comfortable as could possibly be done under the circumstances.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Ranchordas presided.

The directors' report stated:—Your directors have to lay before you their twenty-fourth report of the working of the Company, together with the audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June, 1909. You will see from the statement of profit and loss account that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 42,938-2-10, including the sum refunded by the Agents under clause 101 of the articles of association of the Company, as well as including the balance of Rs. 7,133-12-0, brought forward from last year's account. The above amount of Rs. 42,938-2-10, your directors recommend to be disposed of as under :—For the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1909, Rs. 33,960-0-0, and the balance to be carried over to next year's account, Rs. 8,978-2-10, total Rs. 42,938-2-10. Your Chairman and a Director Mr. Godhandas Khattau resigned his office in July last and his resignation was very reluctantly accepted by the Board.

The directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Thacoredas J. Desai as an Auditor was confirmed, Messrs. Mooljee Haridas and Nawroji P

BY THE WAY.

THE TSCHIRAGAN PALACE.

The Tschiragan Palace, which is now the home of the Turkish Parliament, is a building with a somewhat sinister past. It lies on the shore of the Bosphorus, not far from the residence of the present Sultan. It was built by Serkis Balian, an Armenian architect, at the order of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and from the very first was put to melancholy use. In 1876, Abdul Aziz was dethroned and imprisoned in it; and in one of the rooms of the left wing he committed suicide. A few weeks later his successor, Murad V, the brother of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, followed him to prison there and lived out his life within its walls. For thirty years Abdul Hamid kept the place surrounded by a small army, for he lived in perpetual fear of dethronement at the hands of his brother, and it was forbidden on pain of death to approach within two hundred yards of the walls on the Bosphorus side.

THE THREE HALLS.

Hundreds of workmen have been busy making the Tschiragan Palace fit for Parliamentary purposes. The three vast halls on the first floor, which cover the entire ground space of the building and each of which has an imposing marble staircase leading up to it from the vestibule, are used as Senate House, Chamber of Deputies and Throne Room respectively. The first two of these have necessarily been a good deal altered to make them suitable for their new purpose. But the Throne Room has been left intact. A large square dais reached by white marble steps, occupies the middle of this hall. The roof is supported by green marble pillars with snow white capitals. Numerous arabesques decorate the ceiling, and on the walls are antique "faience" designs executed by workers from the bazaars of Bagdad and Bassorah.

ROUND ABOUT THE "ELEPHANT."

The vicinity of the "Elephant," where subways are about to be constructed for the relief of pedestrian traffic, has other distinctions than that of being one of London's busiest spots. Here stood the playhouse where Shakespeare acted and produced his plays before the historic "Globe" was built, and near his contemporary Middleton lived and was buried. Here Friday and Eliza Cook were born, Southey wrote poetry while pretending to study law, Mary Wollstonecraft found the house of Taylor the Platonist the "Abode of Peace," Joanna Southcott had a tabernacle, and Spurgeon drew all London to his ministrations.

"COMMAND" PERFORMANCES.

The forthcoming "command" performances at Windsor and Sandringham are being eagerly looked forward to by the actor-managers thus honoured. In Queen Victoria's time it was the graceful custom for her secretary to send a letter of thanks to the manager the next morning. The late Sir Henry Ponsonby (upon whom devolved this duty) was the soul of politeness, and never made any nice distinctions as to the recipients of Her Majesty's gratitude. The same letter was accordingly sent to all alike. On one occasion the proprietor of a troupe of performing geese which had entertained the Royal children at a Windsor garden-party received the following communication from Sir Henry: "Sir,—I am instructed by the Queen to thank you for your visit of yesterday, and to express the hope that the ladies and gentlemen of your company have returned safely to London, and in good health"!

THE REMODELLING OF CHINA AND TRADE.

The process of remodelling through which China is passing has, at some points, the British Consul of Foochow points out in his latest report, an influence on the course of trade. When Japan set her house in order forty years ago the transformation took place suddenly. It was like a conjuring trick; the magician waved his wand and the alterations were effected in the twinkling of an eye. The Tycoon left by one door and the Mikado entered by another, and Japan has been a different country ever since. In China no such celerity has characterised the movement, which in China is rather that of the hour-hand than of the minute-hand of a watch. The motion there is so nearly invisible to the senses that the Consul thinks it will be some years ere its general outcome is apparent to the onlooker.

A REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

For centuries the schoolmaster has pervaded China, but now he is of another type. Schools, the same Consul states, have sprung up everywhere at least in the fringe of land bordering the sea and the Great River which has been leavened by the presence of Europeans. Here the new knowledge is inculcated and to these schools the youth of China are flocking eagerly and in their myriads. There have long been schools of Western knowledge managed by Europeans, chiefly missionaries of various sects and nationalities, but what is noteworthy in the present revival of learning is the number of schools established by the Government. The officials are clever enough when establishing their schools to make them attractive by granting them certain privileges denied to outside educational establishments.

WHAT TYPHOONS DO.

People in this country hear occasionally of typhoons in the Far East, but have really no idea of the great destruction which they cause. Sir F. Lugard tells that in the typhoon which struck Hongkong on the night of July 27 to 28 last, twenty-six privately-owned buildings collapsed, with a loss of fifty-nine lives, and damage was done to seventy-seven Government buildings, with a loss of one life. The river steamer "Ying King" foundered with a loss of 424 lives, including those of the master and three European passengers. Inside and outside the harbour limits seventeen European and 125 native craft were sunk, many more being wrecked or damaged. The loss of Government property alone was estimated at 100,000 tels.

THE DEATH OF HORACE VERNET.

A story, vouched for as new, of Horace Vernet's death-bed is told in the "Cri de Paris." His friend Pils came to see him in his last illness, and found him very feeble, holding his hands in a muff to keep them warm. Of a sudden, just as Pils was going, he sat up in bed, clapped the muff on his head, and struck an attitude, exclaiming, "Pils! Look! A study for a subject-picture! The death of the hussar!" And he stretched his hand out, as if he held a sabre and was pursuing, and had been struck by a fatal bullet in the midst of the pursuit. And hour later he was dead.

PROSPEROUS NOVA SCOTIA.

But forty years after Confederation, Nova Scotia, "Toronto News" remarks, may be said to be prospering. Halifax has grown. Sydney has sprung from a population of 2,000 to 15,000. There are thirty incorporated towns. The banks have gained enormously in capital, rest and deposits. Colleges and universities have doubled their endowments and the number of their students. Manual training is given at thirty or forty points. Huge coal-mining and steel-manufacturing enterprises have sprung up, and there are bridge works, car works, enamelled ware factories, woollen mills, rolling mills, boot and shoe and paint factories, cotton mills, and a sugar refinery. The province should have a growing agricultural future. In proportion to its population, it has supplied the nation with an extraordinary number of eminent men.

PRE-HISTORIC ARTISTS.

The claim made by the "Vossische Zeitung" that the 4,000-year-old female clay figure just excavated near Ratibor is "the most ancient representation of the human form in existence" needs qualification. Quite recently, in a cave in Catalonia, have been discovered remarkable paintings of young women of the Reindeer epoch are undoubtedly the work of contemporary artists, and possibly 50,000 years old. In 1907 too, Dr. Evans brought to light in ruins in Crete some strikingly clever frescoes in colours, of females wearing elaborately designed dresses, which on the most reliable chronology must have been executed 2,000 years before the representation of the female goddess discovered last week in Silesia.

BEETHOVEN'S END.

Beethoven had troubles besides the scourge of deafness. Throughout his life the conduct of his brothers irked and grieved him, and when, on the death of one of them, he adopted his orphaned nephew, that nephew's outrageous conduct broke his heart. Then he felt the sting of poverty. Dying, he would have lacked the very necessaries of a waning life, writes Alice M. Diehl, in the "Graphic," had it not been for the Philharmonic Society of England. The Society has never boasted of the fact, but a fact it is that a douceur of one hundred pounds sent by them to Beethoven, at his last gasp, made death less a martyrdom to the famous musician.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A SMART RETORT.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who is still better remembered as Princess Margaret of Connaught, is shortly expected to visit England again. She long enjoyed the reputation of being the "tomboy" of the Royal Family, and when she first arrived at the somewhat stiff and formal Court of the late King Oscar she was regarded as something of an enigma. One day she ran across the lawn of one of the palaces to meet her husband, and was gently reproved by one of her elderly ladies-in-waiting for her impetuosity. "Princesses don't run in Sweden, your Royal Highness," said the lady primly. "Don't they!" instantly retorted the Princess with a laugh, "they stand on their heads in England if they think they will!" The thoughts of the lady-in-waiting are not recorded.

THE EMPEROR MENELIK.

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia, whose illness is reported, should have an especial interest for Britishers, for it was through the instrumentality of an Englishman—Sir Rennell Rodd—that his Majesty first became acquainted with scientific and engineering inventions. Some ten or twelve years ago Sir Rennell presented him with a microscope, the first of the kind he had ever seen. In receiving the gift he asked to be supplied with a Rontgen Ray apparatus. The official presents on this occasion included a couple of gold inlaid double-barrelled rifles, four silvergilt tice bowls, a pair of field glasses and a "Life of Alexander the Great," first printed in Ethiopic. "Other nations," said the Emperor at the time, "treat me like a baby, giving me musical instruments, magic-lanterns, and mechanical toys, but you have given me something which is really useful and valuable; I have never seen such things before." A well-known English traveller has told a fine story of how the Emperor Menelik received a rebellious vassal, the King of Kaffa. After a severe engagement, this monarch was captured and taken before the Emperor, his soldiers meanwhile crying out for vengeance. After the tumult had ceased, Menelik rose from his throne, and, commanding silence, addressed his captive. "Go," he said; "you are less to blame than these men who wish sentence to be passed upon you by a man in anger."

THE KING'S FRIEND.

Every member of London Society will be delighted to hear that there is no truth in the rumour that the Marquis de Soveral is leaving the Portuguese Legation in London. "I cannot think who originated the rumour," the Marquis said the other day, "but it is quite untrue. I hope I shall not leave London for a long time." Besides being one of the most popular men in Society, the Marquis is the personal friend of King Edward, and his private room at Gloucester Place is filled with photographs signed by nearly every member of the British Royal Family. His relations with the Royal Family of Portugal are very intimate indeed, and he has known the young King from childhood.

TO EMULATE SAMSON.

Lord Kinnaird, who has been addressing the boy convicts at Wormwood Scrubs, is actively interested in religious work. Not long ago he paid a surprise visit to a mission school in the East End and told a class of boys the story of Samson. "He was strong," said his lordship, in summing up, "became weak and again regained his strength, which enabled him to destroy his enemies. Now, boys, if I had an enemy what would you advise me to do?" A little boy considered the secret of that great ancient's strength and up went his hand. Git a bottle of air restorer," he exclaimed.

PRINCE EDWARD'S PHOTOGRAPH.

There is nothing annoys Prince Edward of Wales more than to have the threat of the production of a certain photograph levelled at him. It is some years since the incident happened. It was in the park at Sandringham, and the Prince had been up to some boyish-prank and was called by his mother who proposed to administer a reproof. He ran off like a hare, however, when he unfortunately came up to the King who had seen the incident, and who promptly took him by the ear and led him up to the Princess of Wales to receive his punishment. As he was being led forward, the Queen "snapped" him, and the result has been held over him as a threat ever since. Needless to say, Prince Edward is more and more anxious, as the years pass, not to offend for fear the compromising photograph should ever see the light of day, and he has dared his younger brothers to make any reference to it.

LORD ROBERTS AS MASTER GUNNER.

The firing of Royal salutes at St. James's Park and the Tower Wharf on the occasion of the King's birthday brings to mind the old institution of Master Gunner of England a post which was founded in the reign of Charles II., and is held at the present time by Lord Roberts. This much-sought after distinction was conferred on him at the death of Sir Collingwood Dickson who held the appointment for a great number of years. Of course, the position is purely an honorary one at the present day, but in former times it was by no means a sinecure as it carried the responsibility of the equipment and stores of heavy guns both on land and sea. Nowadays the appointment is held by non-commissioned and warrant officers appointed to certain districts at home and abroad so that in reality the post has narrowed down, in Lord Roberts' time to the carrying out of the necessary arrangements for Royal salutes in St. James's Park.

A VETERAN JUDGE.

His Honour Judge Bacon, who has just completed his thirty-first year upon the County Court Bench, had the unique experience of holding an appointment before his father, for the son was a revising barrister while his parent was a leader at the Chancery Bar. Judge Bacon is now the senior judge, and has just passed his seventy-seventh year, but for activity he surpasses many a man twenty years younger. He is one of the finest linguists in the country, having an acquaintance with nearly every Continental language. His Honour has a wide knowledge of the law and of the world. He has also earned the reputation of knowing everything, while his scathing comments of women suitors have at times created much amusement. His remark that "no woman's hat should cost more than 7s. 6d.," some time ago, led to a "silly-season" correspondence. Judge Bacon is a stickler for English as it should be spoken. Not long ago he laid down the dictum that there are no such things as tailoresses and manageresses, the proper terms being female tailors and female managers.

SOME DIFFERENCE.

But Judge Bacon is equally as scathing in his remarks to counsel as he is to witnesses. There is a good story told of how a young barrister, drifting along in a particularly prosy and vague manner, suddenly detected his Honour giving vent to a very suggestive yawn. "I sincerely trust," he broke off, "that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of this Court." "There is some difference," retorted the Judge, "between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

A LITTLE-KNOWN ORDER.

Sir Thomas Dawar, who is to accompany Sir Thomas Lipton to Africa shortly in search of big game, is a noted traveller, and a sportsman of all round merit. Some years ago, he nearly had conferred upon him an order which is certainly not possessed by any living Englishman—namely the Order of Husked Cocoanut. It was when Sir Thomas was in Samoa, and the dusky monach of the islands was very troubled because his favourite clock had stopped. Sir Thomas mended the clock, and the King was so pleased that he desired to confer upon his benefactor the Order of the Husked Cocoanut. Sir Thomas was, no doubt, flattered by the intended compliment, but he left before receiving the honour. Perhaps he was alarmed lest the the clock should stop again.

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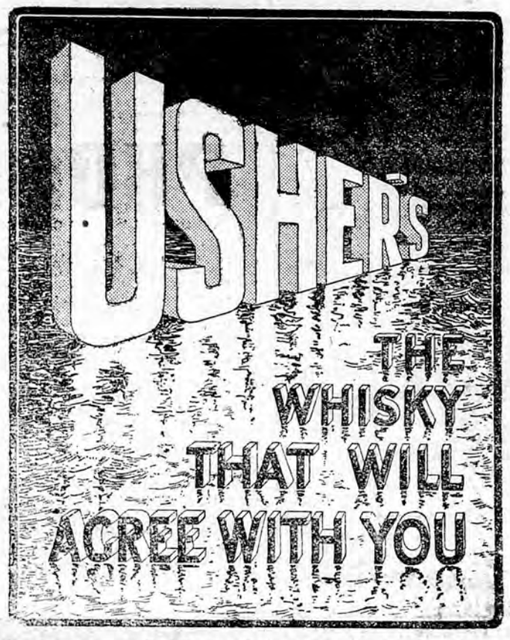

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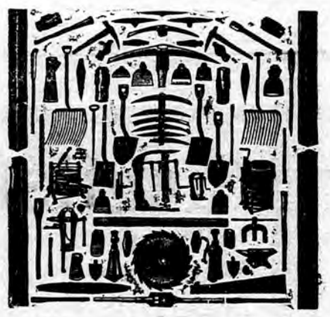

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